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KOREA

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INTER-KOREAN

DAILY VIEWS CHON'S CALL FOR NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT TALKS

SK032343 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Renewed Bid for South-North Summit"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's reiteration yesterday of his longstanding proposal for an early summit meeting between South and North Korea is noteworthy in terms of its timing, in that it came after a protracted interruption of inter-Korean talks at working levels, with only about 19 months left before the staging of the World Olympics in Seoul.

The renewed offer is obviously aimed at forging a breakthrough in the confrontation between the two parts of the divided country, a precarious situation that was created by North Korea's unilateral suspension of bilateral talks through existing channels in January last year and its military buildup with the aid of the Soviet Union.

More recently, Pyongyang made an outright threat last week when it claimed that an "irrevocable grave consequence" would be brought about on the Korean peninsula should its unrealistic demand for co-hosting the Seoul Olympics be dismissed.

President Chon made his initial proposal for a meeting between the "highest authorities" of both Koreas in 1981 and has since renewed the call on numerous occasions, presenting a four-point tentative agenda that ranges from means for tension reduction and the prevention of hostilities to the process of mutual accommodation and territorial reunification.

However, Pyongyang has turned a deaf ear to the overture and instead come up with such bids as military talks--bids which can be appropriately covered by a summit, if held in due course of time.

As the president stressed in his address before the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy, a summit talk of the supreme leaders would be instrumental in resolving "core problems" pending between the two Koreas in a more responsible and effective way than other channels of negotiation.

One highlight of President Chon's bid yesterday was the enunciation of his readiness to discuss problems related to the sharing of the "fruits" of

South Korea's development in economic, technological and other fields with North Korea, in addition to the four agenda points already proposed.

North Korea is again called upon to respond affirmatively to Seoul's renewed offer for the holding of a summit meeting and reopening of the dialogue through existing channels.

In doing so, Pyongyang should be acutely mindful of the entire Korean people's yearning for stability on and peaceful unification of the divided peninsula, and the mounting international calls for an early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

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CSO: 4100/226

OLYMPICS

SEOUL DAILY DENOUNCES NORTH'S MOVES TO HAMPER 1988 OLYMPIAD

SK032325 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Olympic Dare"]

[Text] North Korea's open challenge to the Olympics rises from the frustration and desperation created by its doomed campaign to undermine and disrupt the Games.

Such a threatening and provocative verbal outrage is an affront to the International Olympic Committee, to which North Korea claims to belong.

They have tried to insult and damage the cause of the international Olympiad as well as the Seoul affair only in vain since attempted blackmail will boomerang, labeling them unworthy of international respect.

The National Council for the Promotion of the Seoul Olympics has condemned Pyongyang for its continued propaganda drive to harass, threaten and scuttle the 1988 Games, for which preparations are almost complete.

It repudiated a North Korean statement that the Seoul Olympics, unless co-hosted with North Korea, will exacerbate inter-Korea confrontation and tension, leading to "an irretrievable consequence" jeopardizing the Olympics.

Last week the North Korean Workers Party organ, NODONG SINMUN, said the 24th Olympic Games would be in "grave danger" of cancellation, as some of its predecessors had been, due to a state of war at the appointed venue.

These remarks clearly suggest the reckless intent of North Korea to resort to any means, including military provocation, to obstruct the Seoul Games. Although we take the threat of confrontation seriously, we will not be frightened or daunted by it.

Sentiment is decidedly in Seoul's favor as most of the 167 IOC member countries, including those of the communist bloc, are set to participate in the Seoul Games. Such a trend is natural and desirable for the integrity of the international Olympic movement and for the peace and harmony of humanity. It is now Pyongyang's turn to take or leave the generous offer of Seoul and the IOC to share four events. North Korea should do its share for the Seoul Olympics, whose success is desired by the world.

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CHON VOWS TO CONTINUE AGENDA THROUGHOUT TENURE

SK110254 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan vowed yesterday that he will "fairly and rigorously implement the political agenda" during the remainder of his tenure.

He then said he expects "all issues necessarily involved in ensuring free and fair competition and the smooth implementation of the political schedules to be resolved in a spirit of dialogue and compromise."

In a congratulatory address for presidential nominee for No Tae-u in a national convention of the Democratic Justice Party at the Chamsil Gymnasium, Chon called upon the 1.6 million members of the DJP to join efforts to ensure victory in the coming presidential elections.

The Chief Executive, concurrently acting as the ruling party's head, described No as the "new standardbearer, possessing capabilities and necessary statecraftmanship to successfully lead the party and the country during this crucial period."

Chon then cautioned that any political party or any individual who breaches the principles of fairness and justness will be sternly dealt with without exception, during the remaining eight-month of his tenure.

He said, "The outmoded political modus operandi, characterized by obsession with self-interest, personal greed and partisan advantages leading to obstinate party confrontation, cannot shape a new era of development.

"Under no circumstances, we must tolerate illegal activities, violence and demagoguery which destroy our sense of national community.

"Creating confusion by violence outside the normal political processes will only obstruct the peaceful transition of power and such acts will be resolutely dealt with, no matter what sacrifice may be necessary," Chon noted.

The President said that the success of the Seoul Olympics and peaceful transition of government will be the "catalyst for democratic development and national prosperity" for which he said there must be "suprapartisan cooperation and pan-national participation."

He then declared that he will faithfully exercise and fulfill the authority and responsibilities vested in the office of the President, until his term ends on Feb. 25.

Chon said, "If Mr. No is elected president by the verdict of the people, he will be able to magnificently accomplish, through continual and uninterrupted reforms, the historic tasks which I will not have been able to complete."

Commending No as one fit to be the presidential candidate of the ruling party, Chon said No's profound knowledge and rich experience in the field of national security will be an especially valuable asset under the peculiar situation in which we live, which is characterized by confrontations with the North Korean communists.

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CHON WELCOMES 'BLOSSOMING OF DEMOCRACY'

SK100240 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The festive mood in a reception to celebrate No Tae-u's nomination as the presidential candidate of the ruling party was culminated when President Chon Tu-hwan and First Lady Yi Sun-cha entered the banquet hall at the Hilton Hotel yesterday evening.

Arriving at the hotel located at the foot of Namsan Hill at 7:12 p.m., the presidential couple were guided by No and his wife Mrs Kim Ok-suk to the reception hall.

After shaking hands with the representatives of major organizations and senior officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), President Chon stood at the main table along with presidential nominee No, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Prime Minister Yi Han-ki.

Assembly Speaker Yi first proposed a toast for the "eternal development of the DJP, glory of President Chon and victory of presidential nominee No."

President Chon said, "I am confident that Chairman No will become the new standardbearer of our people." The participants responded to the President's remarks with a thunderous applause.

President Chon then said that "the peaceful turnover of government would mean a 99-percent accomplishment of democracy in this country."

Recalling his career as the President, Chon said, "Frankly speaking, I have been satisfied with the presidency but I also feel something I need to do now."

Chon then said, "I believe I will be applauded by the people when I leave Chongwadae at the end of the single-term presidency as stipulated in the Constitution."

He again emphasized that the government party's nomination of a presidential candidate indicated the "blossoming of democracy in this country."

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXPECTED TO RESUME

SK140018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is likely to resume its special session early this week to discuss political developments following opposition rallies last Wednesday.

Both ruling and opposition parties yesterday called for discussion in the Assembly on the current political situation and student demonstrations.

Topics are expected to include the arrest of 13 members of the dissident National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, charged with instigating the violent demonstrations.

Floor leaders of four major parties are scheduled to meet tomorrow to discuss the agenda and other operational guidelines for the Assembly.

The Assembly was called into session June 4 by the Reunification Democratic Party and two other opposition parties, but immediately adjourned because of differences over how to probe the case of a university student killed by police torture in January.

Reversing its previous position, the opposition RDP yesterday demanded that the Assembly be convened unconditionally to discuss political developments in the wake of last week's opposition rallies.

The RDP had insisted it could not agree to an Assembly session unless a guarantee was given for its demand to invoke the Assembly's constitutional right to investigate state affairs.

Responding favorably to the RDP's proposal, the ruling Democratic Justice Party said it will try to return the adjourned Assembly session to operation at an early date.

"From the beginning, our position was that the ruling and opposition parties agree to the session without any conditions attached," said DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong.

Yi said his party will agree to discuss any subjects raised by the opposition, indicating that the current turmoil triggered by student demonstrations may be included on the agenda.

The RDP and two other opposition parties originally called the Assembly into session to launch an Assembly investigation into the torture death of Pak Chong-chol.

The rival parties are expected to agree to start deliberations in the Assembly as early as Tuesday, said sources.

They predicted that the convening of the Assembly will help ease the current political tension triggered by opposition rallies, fierce student demonstrations and the arrest of 13 dissident figures.

Meantime, the opposition RDP decided to protest the police blocking of opposition rallies when the Assembly convenes.

RDP lawmakers also said they will take issue with a government statement issued Friday accusing the opposition party of instigating violence and warning of "resolute countermeasures."

[THE KOREA TIMES, in its 14 June frontpage report on the National Assembly extraordinary session, contains the following additional information:

"RDP floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu met yesterday his DJP counterpart Yi Han-tong to call for a resumption of the extra House session.

"The RDP floor leader told reporters after a meeting of key post-holders in the morning that 'the extra House session should be resumed immediately to take issue with the police blockade of the June 10 rallies and the arrest of senior members of the NCDC.'

"As for the parliamentary investigatory right, he said, 'Our party still seeks to invoke the parliamentary investigatory right in connection with the Pak Chong-chol case.

"'But, as a new situation has emerged which we can not tolerate, we must tackle this first,' said the RDP whip.

"Yi Han-tong of the DJP said that the ruling party would join the session if the opposition RDP called for the resumption of the session without any pre-condition.

"'If the House session is resumed, our party will handle every pending political issue such as the on-going opposition rallies which began Wednesday, though the original purpose of the session was to re-investigate the Pak Chong-chol case,' Yi said."]

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DJP MOUNTING DRIVE TO ENHANCE NO TAE-U'S IMAGE

SK062327 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 87 p 2

[From the "Week in Review" column by staff reporter Kang Sung-chol]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party is moving steadfastly to carry out its political timetable for the transfer of governmental power next February, despite fierce protests from the opposition.

The ruling party will nominate its presidential candidate at a party convention Wednesday, about two months after President Chon Tu-hwan announced his "grave decision" to suspend discussion on reforming the Constitution and to realize the power change under the present Constitution.

President Chon last Tuesday named chairman No Tae-u his successor, assuring him of nomination as candidate at the party convention.

No will be uncontested in the convention, which may be construed as indicating that the DJP prefers unity to diversity.

The DJP wants to hold the convention in an atmosphere of national festivity, but opposition and dissident groups plan to stage antigovernment rallies across the country on the same day.

The opposing sides have been urging each other to call off its event, demonstrating the severity of their rivalry.

The government has pledged to take stern measures against any disruptive activities. Despite the warning, the dissident National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution is calling for pannational participation in the rallies which it says are to denounce the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, and to reopen constitution debate.

The NCDC comprises more than 2,000 people, including opposition Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam and other party members, religious figures and intellectuals.

Prospects are that the government will employ its law-enforcement authority again as it did in similar occasions in the past, preventing the rallies from developing into any mass demonstrations.

The RDP and other opponents will keep putting pressure on the ruling camp, calling for a constitutional revision and other democratic reforms.

Although they have recently been showing gestures of dialogue, the rival political parties are unlikely to engage in genuine talks which will help resolve their conflicting stances on the constitutional matter and other issues.

The unharmonious interparty relationship was demonstrated last week when the National Assembly failed to be convened, though a session was called jointly by the RDP and two other opposition parties.

DJP lawmakers who constitute more than half of the parliamentary seats walked out of the Assembly's main chamber upon attending the opening ceremony, which led to the automatic adjournment of the session.

The DJP says it will agree to the session after it holds its national convention on Wednesday, but is expected to argue again with the opposition over the method of deliberations on the case of Pak Chong-chol.

The opposition parties have been demanding that the Assembly's constitutional right to investigate state affairs be invoked for a thorough probe into the torture-death scandal.

The DJP is almost certain to reject the opposition calls, while arguing that questioning relevant cabinet ministers in the Assembly would be sufficient.

Considering the rival-party confrontation over the Assembly session and the NCDC's antigovernment rallies, the proposed talks between DJP chairman No and RDP president Kim are unlikely to be held in the immediate future.

Despite the bleak prospects, the DJP is expected to continue to make gestures of dialogue in an effort to appease its opponents.

As candidate to run for the presidential election slated for late this year, DJP chairman No may feel a need to boost his image among the public by proving his political capacity.

No is said to be considering presenting his political plans through his acceptance speech at the party convention Wednesday and a press conference scheduled for two days later.

No is expected to reaffirm the pledge to resume discussion on constitutional reform after next year's Seoul Olympics, but it is not certain whether he would present any specific timetable.

He may also propose a revision of the present presidential election law which would make it easier for opposition party members to run for presidential electors.

The contemplated revision of the presidential election law is designed to encourage opposition parties to participate in the presidential election, according to sources, who say that the DJP does not want to see controversy arise over the legitimacy of the next president and his government.

Although he still has to heed President Chon's intentions, No may also take other political moves reacting flexibly to opposition calls for the release of detainees, the restoration of civil rights for some politicians and the expansion of freedom of the press.

The DJP also plans to launch nationwide publicity campaigns to attract wider voter support for No and the party.

The ruling party is expected to stress that the nation will experience a peaceful transfer of governmental power next February for the first time in its 40-year constitutional history.

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ATTENTION FOCUSED ON POSSIBLE NO TAE-U, KIM YONG-SAM TALKS

SK042359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] With the impending nomination of Chairman No Tae-u of the Democratic Justice Party as presidential candidate, fresh public attention is focused on whether and how there will be talks between him and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party.

The two archrival parties admit the urgent need for the dialogue to break through the current political stalemate caused mainly by the April 13 moratorium on constitutional revision and the torture-death of a college student by the hands of policement.

Despite mutual calls for talks, they, however, remain very cautious in approaching the matter.

Just as No is said to believe in dialogue and compromise, Kim, a seven-term legislator until 1979 stresses he would talk with anyone to settle the pending problems.

The two key political leaders, who come from the same Kyongsang area, have stood so far as two grueling rivals. But observers have found some signs that they look to each other and cherish a ray of hope for the other side.

The president of the hardline RDP has thus far refrained from hurling personal criticism at No who has played a pivotal role in the establishment of the current Chon administration. No has not been direct in attacking the leader of the RDP either.

It is known that they have maintained indirect contacts through their aides or other channels though they have never had a tete-a-tete.

Both of them are good listeners. No allows everyone to proceed his opinion and Kim is eager to get advice from others.

But they took sharply contrasting courses in reaching their positions of power.

No attained his present status next only to President Chon Tu-hwan in "self-restraint and perseverance" while Kim has come to lead the opposition by means of strenuous radical struggle with those in power.

Kim's celebrated maxim, "The day will break even though they break the necks of roosters," offered an inevitable cause for an end to the Yusin authoritarian rule in 1979.

There are parallels and contrasts between the two and there may be unexpected variables in the political arena in less than nine months before the transfer of government, making any prediction risky.

Kim's party, which declared the boycott of the indirect presidential election in December, seems still dubious about No's position in the entire ruling camp and his share in principal decision-making.

They believe that No is yet to be in the capacity to deal with such delicate problems as the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, another key dissident leader now under house arrest, and the withdrawal of the April 13 decision.

The DJP, at the same time, doubts that Kim is not so influential as to lead the whole dissident forces including the religious circles at his discretion.

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POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

DJP OFFICIAL ON TALKS BETWEEN NO TAE-U, KIM YONG-SAM

SK080816 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to have wide contacts with the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), including talks between DJP chairman No Tae-u and RDP president Kim Yong-sam.

The ruling party will commence efforts for bilateral contacts to stabilize the internal political situation as soon as it "successfully" ends its national convention this Wednesday when No is expected to be nominated as the DJP presidential candidate by representatives of the party's local chapters throughout the country, Rep. Yi Chon-ku, the DJP secretary-general, said Monday.

With President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative, No was recommended as the next presidential candidate at the ruling party's Central Executive Council meeting last week.

In a press conference, Rep. Yi said the forthcoming national convention will be a landmark in the nation's political history because it will terminate the era of single individuals seizing power for a long period of time, a dream the nation has cherished for more than 40 years.

Yi branded an opposition camp plan to hold a mass rally at the same time as the national convention as "self-contradictory."

"In view of the fact that the national convention makes a great stride toward the realization of the long-cherished national dream of transferring power in a peaceful way, the opposition party should immediately cancel the plan to hold the mass rally," Yi said.

How the opposition RDP acts will affect the political situation after the national convention, Yi said. But because the people are expected to lay stronger trust and confidence in the government's and the ruling party's intention to promote democracy, Yi pointed out, the DJP will carry out its democratization timetable as scheduled and without fail.

After dialogue resumes, both sides can talk on many things, depending on the situation, but the withdrawal of the April 13 presidential measure suspending debate on constitutional reform until after 1988 will never be taken up as a bargaining object, Yi said.

DJP SEEKS DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

SK100011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling party's presidential nomination convention and opposition rallies scheduled for today are likely to significantly influence future political developments.

Ruling and opposition parties yesterday said they will reconsider their political tactics after reviewing the outcome of the two major events.

Both sides paid particular concern to the rallies scheduled for Seoul and other major cities, agreeing that a confrontation between ralliers and law-enforcement officials is unavoidable.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said it will concentrate on minimizing political fallout from the confrontation.

If the rallies finish with few "unfortunate incidents," the ruling party will immediately propose dialogue with the opposition, party officials said.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party said it will map out strategies for negotiations with the ruling party after studying the outcome of the rallies.

Both sides, however, were worried that if the rallies develop into violent demonstrations, they might invite harsh repressive measures from the government and further strain the political atmosphere.

Chairman No Tae-u and other key officials of the DJP reconfirmed their stance of seeking to resolve political difficulties through dialogue with the opposition.

Expecting that the police will be able to prevent the opposition rallies from developing into a serious clash, they said the DJP will propose dialogue at an early date.

The ruling party is expected to propose that the rival parties begin with talks between floor leaders or secretaries-general.

Depending on the outcome of the working-level contacts, the two parties may arrange a meeting between DJP chairman No and RDP president Kim Yong-sam, party officials said.

No is likely to refer to dialogue with the opposition when he holds a press conference Friday, two days after the party convention at which he is almost certain to be nominated as presidential candidate.

No is also expected to present guidelines for the constitutional matter and other democratic reforms such as the release of detainees.

Opposition RDP officials did not rule out talking with the DJP, although they said they will have to watch the developments with regard to the two major events today.

They said that if the DJP reacts favorably to Kim Yong-sam's proposal for a joint declaration of democratization, the process of interparty dialogue would be accelerated.

Kim will also continue to call for substantial dialogue with the ruling party, suggesting that he would present ways of resolving the current political stalemate, said the officials.

Meantime, the rival parties, showing no signs of compromise, again urged each other to call off its event.

Accusing the opposition of attempting to instigate a mass uprising, the DJP stressed that the government must employ its law-enforcement authority to block the opposition rallies.

The RDP held a series of meetings and decided to push ahead with its plan to stage the rallies in cooperation with the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, a dissident organization comprising RDP lawmakers, religious and dissident figures.

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CSO: 4100/228

DJP OFFICIALLY NOMINATES NO TAE-U AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

SK100421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0405 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), pledged Wednesday to achieve a negotiated revision of the constitution after South Korea fulfills its two paramount national tasks next year.

The two tasks--a peaceful transition of government power early next year and the staging of the Seoul Olympics later that year--were cited as major reasons for the government's suspension in April of debate on constitutional change until after the games.

"By that time, I am confident that both the social atmosphere and the political thinking of the opposition will have so changed that constitutional amendments to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system--which is the goal of the DJP--will be realized without due difficulty," said No.

No, 55, made the remarks after he was officially nominated as the DJP candidate for president in his party's national convention held in a gymnasium here.

An overwhelming majority of 8,464 DJP delegates to the fourth national convention endorsed No as the ruling party's standard-bearer in the presidential election expected later this year under the current constitution. No was unopposed on the ballot.

President Chon Tu-hwan is to step down on Feb. 23 at the end of his seven-year single presidential term, a step that would pave the way for the first peaceful transition of power in the republic's four-decade history.

In addition to the delegates, Chon, former presidents Yun Po-son and Choe Kyu-ha and some 4,000 people including members of the diplomatic corps stationed here and leaders from all walks of life were on hand for the occasion held at Chamshil Gymnasium.

In his acceptance speech, No also pledged efforts to initiate dialogue with the opposition camp so that constitutional reform through consensus could be attained at an early date.

"I am ready and willing to conduct dialogue with anyone on any topic, if this will serve the peaceful democratic development of the nation," he said, calling on the opposition to return to the main political arena and to the forum of dialogue.

The convention lasted for about five hours in a festive mood amid mounting tensions between the ruling and opposition camps over the holding of a massive anti-government rally the opposition planned Wednesday evening at an Anglican Cathedral in the heart of the capital city apparently intended to spoil the DJP festivities.

The government, terming "illegal" the rally organized by the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, an alliance of dissident groups, has made it clear that it would block the rally at the source.

No said that he will dedicate himself to boldly tackling and accomplishing the historic tasks which this period of time imposes on the governing party.

"I will appeal for public support, in order not to merely gain power but to create another DJP administration with an unflagging resolve to serve the best interest of the nation. I vow to do my very best to win the forthcoming presidential elections."

After enumerating Chon's "illustrious achievements" in the 1980s--the scheduled transfer of government power, openness and autonomy, and economic growth as well as a surplus in the international balance of payments--the party nominee said: "We have now arrived at a point where the nation can be assured of continuity and progress, rather than any more of the repeated disruptions and setbacks that often marked out national history."

Warning against demagoguery and mass disturbances, he said, it would be difficult to resolve in one swoop all the issues of democratic development, left to pile up over several decades.

"Violence only breeds violence, thereby perpetuating an ancient vicious cycle. In particular, radical leftist ideologies coupled with violent activities not only endanger liberal democracy but also threaten the survival of our nation of 42 million citizens," he said.

No pledged to exert his best efforts in a most resolute manner, to defend and promote liberal democratic ideals and institutions, so that the foundations of the republic will not be shaken in the slightest bit.

The party nominee also promised the guarantee of basic rights, reactivation of the press, local autonomy, equitable distribution of wealth and self-reliant national defense with an appeal to young citizens to "end your intellectual wandering and join the grand endeavor to create a new era."

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PAPERS EXAMINE NO TAE-U SELECTION AS CANDIDATE

THE KOREA HERALD

SK110427 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 87 pp 2, 3

[Article by staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] No Tae-u has become the nation's first presidential candidate nominated by a ruling party while the incumbent president is in office.

No's nomination as candidate can be considered the first major step forward for the ruling Democratic Justice Party in accomplishing its avowed goal of peacefully transferring the governmental power.

By electing its presidential candidate, the DJP also demonstrated its determination that it will carry out its political timetable regardless of protests from opponents.

The DJP's move will be considered by the opposition as an act of "crossing the river of no return" as Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, said.

The conflicting positions of the rival parties will, no doubt, bring about various problems in the nation's political circle.

Utmost concern is paid to whether the DJP will be able to carry out its timetable in an orderly manner under such unstable interparty relations.

Attention is also paid to how much discretionary power No will exercise for the next several months as a presidential candidate nominated while President Chon Tu-hwan is still in office.

Clues to such questions may be found in President Chon's congratulatory address and No's acceptance speech given at the party convention.

No devoted the first half of his speech to praising the achievements made under the leadership of Chon. He pledged that he will ceaselessly pursue rational reforms by "carrying on President Chon's spirit."

No appeared to have judged that he should pay as much respect as possible to Chon and that he has yet to be careful in making his voice heard.

Such position is in the same line with the remarks by President Chon who stressed that he will exercise his constitutional right as president until the very last moment he steps down.

As was manifested by the remarks, No will have no choice for the time being but to act within the framework set up by President Chon.

Such subtle position will, undoubtedly, affect No in presenting his plans regarding national administration and in negotiating with the opposition.

No said he feels a historic mission of resolving controversy over the nation's democratization and vowed that he will accomplish the task by realizing a constitutional reform after next year's Seoul Olympics.

He said he will realize the constitutional reform by consensus with the opposition but did not present specific methods of reaching the consensus. He only hoped that the opposition's perception of the nation's political realities will change by the time when the nation accomplishes the two major tasks--transfer of power and the Olympics.

No hinted that the next government cannot but be an interim one if it has to revise the Constitution.

He, however, manifested his determination to hold power again through elections to be held after the Constitution is rewritten.

His such determination was shown when he said he will play a leading role in ushering in an era of "participatory politics" in the 1990s.

Judging from the strong determination of No, it is unlikely that the ruling party will make any significant concessions in future negotiations with the opposition on the constitutional matter.

No said he is ready to discuss with anyone matters related to the nation's democratic development. Despite such an expression of willingness to talk, it is highly improbable that the DJP will accept the opposition call for the withdrawal of the presidential decision to suspend constitutional debate until after next year's Seoul Olympics.

In this regard, the DJP will have limits in narrowing down differences with the opposition through dialogue.

The bleak prospects for dialogue will certainly work as a destabilizing factor for the nation's future political developments.

No now must feel the need to encourage the opposition to participate in the presidential election and other political schedules.

Recognizing that opposition's participation in the presidential election would guarantee the next government political legitimacy, No will be urged to talk over the matter with RDP president Kim.

Even when he meets with Kim, however, prospects are dim that they will produce any significant agreement designed to resolve their different stances.

As he had repeatedly said, Kim will, no doubt, demand that the government revoke its decision to shelve constitutional discussions and restore civil rights for another opposition leader, Kim Tae-chung.

The demand is unlikely to be accepted by the ruling camp which has stressed time and again that the issues cannot be subject to political negotiations.

The continued political tension, coupled with persistent challenge from the opposition, might unfavorably affect the ruling camp's political schedule itself.

Under these circumstances, the foremost task for No will be to ease the political tension.

As a way to reduce the tension, some DJP lawmakers are suggesting that the party present a specific timetable for the constitutional reform. Some even suggest that the National Assembly election scheduled for 1989 be conducted as a kind of national referendum to decide on the form of government.

It is improbable, however, that the ideas will be accepted by party leaders and be formally proposed to the opposition.

The DJP is also hinting at a possible revision of the presidential election law. However, the opposition, which has pledged to boycott the presidential election under the present Constitution, is unlikely to negotiate with the ruling party on revising the election law.

Now attention is paid to in what manner No will push himself and the ruling party through the various political difficulties.

THE KOREA TIMES

SK110103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "DJP Presidential Nomination"]

[Text] In a gala national convention, the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday nominated its chairman or No. 2 man in its hierarchy, Rep. No Tae-u, as its candidate for the presidential election, presently slated for sometime in December as a process of attaining the change in government power next February.

The nomination is meaningful in that, for the first time in the nation's constitutional history, a party in power has chosen the next presidential candidate while the incumbent president is still in office. Accordingly, the projected peaceful transfer of government is set to be the first of its kind for the Republic, founded in 1948.

Yet, the festivities were marred by rallies staged by the opposition forces on the same day--one in the morning pointedly targeted against the nomination and others in the afternoon ostensibly purported to dispute the torture death of a college student, but nakedly calling for the revival of national debate over a constitution amendment.

Rep. No, in his acceptance speech upon the nomination, vowed to dedicate himself to building an advanced industrial democracy in which peace and justice as well as democratic principles of freedom and harmony will prevail.

Stressing the need for "reform in continuity," the ruling party's candidate elaborated his pledges as seeking, among other points, the establishment of democratic ideals, institutions and practices which he aptly called an "absolute dictate of the times"; a better guarantee of the people's basic rights including a free press; a free market economy based on burgeoning middle class; and the exploration of all realistically feasible means for peaceful territorial reunification.

On more imminent issues involving the constitutional question, Rep. No essentially reiterated the government position, saying that he would achieve "without fail" constitutional reform by consensus after fulfilling the two national tasks set for next year; a peaceful change in government power and the Seoul Olympics.

He did not touch on the probable timing and ways of attaining the divisive task of rewriting the basic law, as previously speculated. But, he accented his readiness to conduct dialogue "with anyone on any topic" that contributes to the nation's political development, calling on the opposition parties to return to the forum of dialogue.

The DJP nominee's remarks as such contrast with an assertion by the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party that the ruling party has crossed the "bridge of no return" by unilaterally pursuing its own political schedule for the presidential election, which the opposition has already disavowed.

However, it is observed that the RDP, despite its hard-line stance, has left room for high-level dialogue with the ruling camp now that Rep. No has formally emerged as successor to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Taking into account the people's longing for evolutionary political development and their abhorrence of protracted political confrontation occasionally stained by violence, political actors of both the ruling and opposition camps are indeed urged to make renewed efforts for mutual dialogue in quest of a compromise to break the political impasse.

Drawing public attention in this connection is the role of Rep. No, who may well take the initiative in defusing political tension and, more importantly, in paving the way for political compromise--on the strength of greater political maneuverability he has gained through the presidential nomination.

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CSO: 4100/230

DAILY URGES NO TAE-U TO TRY WINNING PUBLIC SUPPORT

SK120808 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Emergence of Candidate No--It is Hoped His Emergence Will Serve as an Opportunity for Reviving Genuine Politics by Taking the Lead in Reform"]

[Text] Yesterday, 10 June, was a watershed in South Korean politics. The DJP national convention held in the Chamsil Gymnasium nominated its chairman No Tae-u as a presidential candidate, and 20 cities throughout the country, including Seoul, held pan-national meetings and staged demonstrations to denounce torture and to call for revoking the 13 April decision to keep the current Constitution in place.

The first was a meeting to pursue continued stay in power according to the current Constitution and the other was a meeting designed to raise a strong objection to the first. This being the case, 10 June can be said to be a day when two sets of completely conflicting national opinions clashed.

The fact that the DJP has named a presidential candidate after resolving the issue of a successor to the incumbent president is an indication that the party has embarked upon a road of putting into practice President Chon Tu-hwan's promise to turn over the presidency to his successor at the end of his term of office. The scene of an incumbent president and a presidential candidate waving back to applauding party members was the first time such a thing has happened in the constitutional history of our country and therefore cannot be treated lightly.

How blissful would it have been if the scene was staged on the basis of more broad-based public support and response! Nevertheless, the DJP function that day was, from start to finish, the party's domestic affair and it seemed to have been carried out without extracting, dare we say, a thorn from the throat.

In view of the current Constitution and the system of electing a president by an electoral college, Candidate No's election as president can be considered to be a foregone conclusion. However, as long as the legitimacy of his presidency remains unresolved, Candidate No seems to have many rivers to cross.

In addition, the demonstrations that were staged across the country that day and the degree of public support for them forbid anyone from making any optimistic prediction about Candidate No's political future. Of course, he is widely believed to have acted cautiously so far, particularly because of his association with President Chon. It is our conviction, however, that he should concentrate his efforts on broadening public support instead of heeding only the opinion of those within the DJP.

We say this not because the Reunification Democratic Party has demanded that the DJP nullify the nomination of Chairman No as a presidential candidate without delay or that the U.S. State Department has once again called on our country to respect the people's right to hold peaceful meetings and called on the rival parties to reach compromise through dialogue. We believe, rather, that Candidate No should try to understand why people honked their horns in the Taepyongno street and in areas around it and what the citizens thought on their way home, with their sore eyes reddened by tear gas.

How long will they let tear gas and police defend their regime for them? This is a question worth asking by the ruling party which is so determined to remain in power.

Candidate No said in his acceptance speech that he would see to it that constitutional revision based on agreement be achieved only after the two events of national magnitude. However, it is hard to understand why constitutional revision can be achieved only after them, and not before them. We believe it would be much better if the Constitution is revised based on agreement even before the two national events if for no other reason than that doing so would be of great help to holding these two national events.

The ruling party should also deeply ponder the fact that lately almost all religious groups and people of all walks of life have actively made known their opinion about the current political situation. We find it unnecessary to explain why a regime that has relatively poor public support and that has failed to resolve the controversy over its lack of legitimacy can hardly survive.

Now is also the time for the opposition parties to stop engaging in the tug-of-war with the ruling party and start studying ways to bring the political situation under control through dialogue and negotiation because it is politicians' duty to prevent people from weeping and from being victimized. Just as the ruling party should not be dependent on the combat police and tear gas, we find it equally hard to accept the opposition parties' relying on the young students and religious groups. Politicians are advised henceforth to please untangle problems through politics.

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CSO: 4100/228

DAILY ON DJP 12 JUNE EMERGENCY MEETING

SK130430 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Jun 87 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Amid a tense atmosphere stemming from the aggravated student demonstrations and the Culture and Information minister's press statement concerning "the government view" on the afternoon of 12 June, the government and the DJP held an emergency party-government meeting at a certain location in Seoul on the evening of 12 June participated in by party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku, ministers in charge of security affairs, and other government and party officials. They held serious discussions well into the night concerning measures to cope with the situation.

On receipt of information that the demonstrating students had advanced near the party headquarters, the DJP issued an emergency duty order to the relevant party officials effective 1900 that day. On hand at the party headquarters and waiting in vice secretary general Kim Tae-ho's office for the results of the party-government meeting were Yim Chol-sun, chairman of the Policy Committee; Yu Hung-su, chief secretary to the president; Ko Kwi-nam, director of the National Policy Institute; Kim Chong-nam, party spokesman; Cho Kyong-mok, director of the Policy Coordination Office; and other heads of departments and key officials of the secretary general's office. While they were waiting, tension prevailed in the party headquarters.

In and around the party headquarters some speculated by stating: Martial law may be declared. Extreme hardline measures, such as dissolving political parties, may be forthcoming.

One party official sighed and said: The situation is such that it seems to have exceeded the limits where the political party can do something about it.

When Secretary General Yi returned to party headquarters at 2340 at the conclusion of the party-government meeting, the party officials waiting went into Secretary General Yi's office. After a secret conference there for about 20 minutes, they all went home at 0010 on 13 June.

When someone asked if some decision was made in the party-government meeting, Secretary General Yi said, "Nothing today." Not elaborating further, he got

into a car. One of the participants in the conference in the party headquarters said: Secretary General Yi was briefed by vice secretary general Kim on the situation to date, but he said nothing about the results of the party-government meeting.

One party official worriedly said: Tonight may pass as it is, but the situation tomorrow may get worse. He, however, added: I can tell you, however, that dominant opinion at present is that we should avoid such extreme hardline measures as martial law.

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CSO: 4100/230

KIM YONG-SAM RENEWS CALL FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

SK080512 Seoul YONHAP in English 0457 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--Amid growing political tension, a main opposition party leader Monday proposed that the ruling and opposition camps revise the constitution through compromise by the end of next September.

To that end, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, proposed that the government, the ruling and opposition parties, and dissident groups jointly proclaim the democratization of Korea.

Kim renewed calls that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) cancel or postpone its national convention, set for June 10 and hold substantial dialogues between the two parties.

"Even if it is inevitable for the ruling party to force its way to its unilateral political timetable, there should be final dialogue and negotiation between the rival camps," Kim said.

The ruling DJP's political schedule, based on the April 13 presidential decision to suspend constitutional debate until after next year's Seoul Olympics, includes the June 10 convention and the presidential election in December.

In a press conference, Kim said that if the ruling and opposition parties really intend to rewrite the constitution based on consensus, there is enough time left for the revision and other accompanying political events.

The opposition leader demanded the guarantee of amnesty, the restoration of civil rights and freedom of the press with the proclamation of democratic reform.

He said that he is willing to present ways to settle political issues, including national reconciliation without retaliation and the legitimacy of the government, in proposed substantial dialogues, if the ruling and opposition parties are able to proclaim the great conversion to democratization.

Kim continued, "We will welcome any form of dialogue if substantial dialogues are achieved, but will take a tough stand if the ruling party enforces its unilateral political timetable."

He said that the matter of revising the constitution should be completed within President Chon Tu-hwan's term of office which expires next February.

"But the constitutional revision should ensure the direct election of the president: I've never thought of compromising with a parliamentary cabinet system," Kim added.

The ruling and opposition camps had engaged in disputes on constitutional revision with little progress since early last year before the April 13 measure. The opposition camp, insisting on a direct presidential election, had opposed the ruling party's proposal for the creation of a parliamentary system.

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CSO: 4100/228

RDP POISED TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIZATION

SK120247 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday said it will strengthen its drive to foil "a plot of the current regime to perpetuate its rule."

"It is time for us to adopt a more definite line of struggle to obstruct the current regime's scheme to perpetuate its rule rather than to maintain a passive stance," the RDP said in a statement.

The statement came after the main opposition party ended an overnight sit-in at the offices of its fraternal Council for the Promotion of Democracy in the morning to protest police actions to foil a massive opposition rally Wednesday.

Asserting that the government should have resigned in the best interest of the people and nation, the RDP lambasted the government for agitating ralliers by mobilizing thousands of riot policemen and using tear gas shells.

The RDP decided that party president Kim Yong-sam will hold a news conference early next week to clarify opposition measures to meet the current political situation.

The decision came in a hurriedly arranged meeting of the Executive Council later in the day.

RDP officials said party leader Kim would present measures to resolve the current political stalemate, if the ruling party is willing to conduct dialogue with the opposition for democratic development.

They said their party will closely watch a news conference ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u plans to hold today.

"Our future attitude depends on what actions the ruling camp will take," they said.

The officials expressed the hope that the government and the ruling party will reflect the aspirations expressed by the people in Wednesday's rally.

Meanwhile, the RDP formed a team to probe the accident in which Yi Han-yol, a Yonsei University student who is in critical condition with head injuries suffered during an antigovernment rally on the university campus Tuesday.

The party created another team to investigate police actions during Wednesday's rally.

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CSO: 4100/228

SIX LAWMAKERS TO BOLT FROM NKDP

SK032357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party led by Rep. Yi Min-u is certain to be split again as six Assemblymen plan to bolt from the minor opposition party.

The six lawmakers will announce their exist at a joint news conference at the Koreana Hotel tomorrow, Rep. Pak Han-sang, one of the six, revealed yesterday.

The five others are Reps. Kim Chae-kwang, Cho Yon-ha, Yi Kil-pom, Ko Han-chun and Yim Chun-won.

Revealing their plan, Pak said that they will remain independent for the time being.

He explained the reason for their action, saying: "As time passed, a series of events took place to increase the people's suspicion. We judged that the reconstruction of the party is impossible."

However, Rep. Pak Hae-chung, secretary general of the minor opposition party, commented, "Reps. Kim Chae-kwang, Cho Yon-ha and Pak Han-sang have attempted to take party power, dethroning party president Yi Min-u. But I think they recognized their inability to achieve their goal and decided to leave the party."

The NKDP, which had controlled 90 seats at the National Assembly, was broken up by opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on April 8 in the wake of the smouldering internal feud between the two Kims and party president Yi.

Afterward, 14 lawmakers, including 12 from the People's Democratic Party led by Rep. Yu Han-yol, entered the NKDP, bringing the total number of minor opposition party's lawmakers to 28.

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CSO: 4100/228

OPPOSITION ENDS HUNGER STRIKE 6 JUNE

BK061154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 6 Jun 87

[By C.K. Park]

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 6 (AFP)--Some 65 opposition MP's ended a hunger strike in the main parliamentary chamber here Saturday and pledged to launch an indefinite struggle for the ouster of President Chon Tu-hwan's government.

The MP's of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) started the hunger strike Thursday to protest the ruling party's refusal to convene the house to probe the cover up of the death of a dissident student under police torture in January, party spokesmen said.

The fasters, led by party Chairman Kim Yong-sam, also demanded that Mr. Chon scrap his decision in April to shelve constitutional reforms until after the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

"We will stage an indefinite struggle in a strong alliance with all democratic forces to crush the April 13 decision and the unilateral political timetable of the (ruling) Democratic Justice Party (DJP)," an opposition statement said.

"The only way to eradicate torture, human rights abuses and violence from this soil is to ouster permanently the current regime from the political scene," the opposition statement said.

In a resolution adopted at the end of the fast, the opposition MP's declared: "We will rearrange and strengthen the battle line for a new struggle to put an end to the immoral regime for the sake of democracy and national salvation."

Mr. Kim Yong-sam told reporters that the opposition had not sought to topple the government and wanted dialogue to settle the political crisis.

"However, now it became evident that this regime was trying to perpetuate its grip on power," by putting off the constitutional reforms and nominating a candidate to succeed Mr. Chon as president next year, he said.

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CSO: 4100/228

POLICE CONDUCT SEARCHES TO FOIL UPCOMING RALLY

SK062310 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul police will conduct extensive checks and searches in major areas of the capital city today and Tuesday in an effort to foil a protest rally scheduled for Wednesday, officials said yesterday.

They said police may confine leading opposition figures to their homes to prevent them from attending the rally.

A new alliance of opposition groups called the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution is sponsoring the mass rally to press for constitutional reforms and to protest the police cover-up in the torture death of a student activist.

A spokesman at the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau said police will conduct sweeping searches in major streets of Seoul to seize "subversive" items, including fire bombs, and leaflets to be used for the rally.

The searches are scheduled to take place from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. today and from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday, the spokesman said.

He said squads of policemen will visit printing shops in Seoul to prevent them from producing leaflets promoting the Wednesday rally.

All policemen in Seoul were instructed to increase patrols in marketplaces and other crowded areas to ensure that activists could not incite demonstrations or rallies, he said.

The metropolitan police also instructed all police station chiefs in Seoul to increase security in and around major government installations, according to the spokesman.

He said that leaflets promoting the protest rally had appeared in 21 high schools in Seoul on Friday alone.

Stickers and other literature were also discovered in many buses throughout the day, he said.

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CSO: 4100/228

58,000 POLICEMEN MOBILIZED TO BLOCK 10 JUNE RALLIES

SK102345 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the heart of Seoul surrounding the opposition rally site, the Anglican Cathedral, will be strictly controlled today by police in order to foil the rally.

Tension was mounting on the eve of the June 10 rally as public offices, private institutions and schools around the rally site prepared for all the contingencies which may result from the confrontation between ralliers and police.

The National Police Headquarters started its "blockade" operation yesterday, putting the national police on special alert at 9 a.m. Some 58,000 police force will be mobilized to seal off all of the 20 rally sites across the country.

The national police chief Kwon Pok-kyong issued a special announcement yesterday, in which he warned that any participants in the "impure" rally would face stern police action regardless of their social status.

Kwon made it clear in the announcement that manufacturing and spreading of leaflets publicizing the "illegal" rally will be cracked down on.

He said that a three-fold "blockade line" of 20,000 policemen will completely cordon off the Anglican Cathedral in Chongdong to block people from taking part in the rally.

In the meantime, police confiscated some 4,300 rally items in a surprise search operation on 110 university campuses across the country and the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy Monday night.

Leading dissident figures have been confined to their houses by police since yesterday morning.

The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution and Reunification Democratic Party have been active in encouraging people to participate in the rally by spreading rally pamphlets.

Certain university students vowed to take part in the rally and revealed moves to boycott the final semester examination yesterday, causing worry over the possibility of a violent clash on the rally day.

Prosecutors who intend to deal with arrested people in connection with the rally at first hand at police stations will seek formal legal punishment for those who are other than simple sympathizers.

Those liable to be arrested include spreaders of left-leaning leaflets, master-minds, active participants and violence-ridden activists.

In a preemptive traffic control measure today, police will re-route city bus lines passing through the heart of Seoul and close down several subway stations is necessary.

If any untoward situation breaks out, four bus stops, including Kwanghwamun and Tnamdaemun, will be closed down.

Since Sunday night, 150 riot policemen have been stationed check-points on three alleys leading to the Anglican Cathedral in the neighborhood of the British Embassy, controlling the passage of ordinary citizens.

Police will step up the checkpup operation today assigning some 1,000 men to the area, who will not allow passage of anyone except for the clergymen of the cathedral and British Embassy officials.

In an effort to restrain themselves from firing tear gas bombs, police said that they will resort to the use of the tear gas only after they served three warning on ralliers.

Companies, banks and other offices around the rally site plan to reduce working hours today and to adopt a self-defense posture around the rally time set at 6 p.m.

The Seoul Board of Education instructed schools around the site to reduce class hours at the discretion of school principals.

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CSO: 4100/228

RDP MAKES FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR 10 JUNE RALLY

SK092353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] made a final check yesterday on preparations for the nationwide democratization and anti-torture rallies to be held today.

In a series of meetings of key post-holders of the party at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the hard-line opposition party decided to hold an in-door rally early in the morning at the CPD office.

At the rally, opposition party members and dissidents will criticize the ruling camp's national convention to nominate its presidential candidate, and condemn the torture-killing of a dissident student and its subsequent cover-up, one party source said yesterday.

The morning rally will particularly attack the ruling Democratic Justice Party's national convention, as a scheme to perpetuate one-party rule, he added.

Party officers resolved to hold the anti-government rally even in the face of a police blockade.

At 5:30 p.m. 5,000-6,000 RDP members from Seoul and Kyonggi Province will gather in front of the Lotte Shopping Center and march toward the Anglican Church near Seoul City Hall Plaza where they will join religious and dissident leaders in a joint anti-torture and anti-government rally.

At the stroke of 6 p.m., the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, a newly-formed dissident group including opposition politicians, will open rallies in major cities across the country.

The opposition party told all lawmakers and its members to stay out of their homes to evade the expected house arrests by police.

The Reunification Democratic Party will deploy more than 1,000 youth members in front of the party headquarters to prevent the possible police blockade of the morning in-door rally at the CPD office.

The morning rally will be held in cooperation with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, which is co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and RDP president Kim Yong-sam.

The RDP issued a special statement yesterday, calling on the government to refrain from intervening in normal party activity.

Kim Tae-chung, the RDP spokesman, said the police blockade is an abuse of power by the government to disturb the lawful activity of the opposition party.

He also denounced in the statement that the police raid on the CPD office Monday night was an act oppressing the opposition party.

The 9th floor of the Pyongchang Building in downtown Seoul is used jointly by the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party.

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CSO: 4100/228

REPORTAGE ON ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Police Director Warns of 'Harsher' Action

SK120105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Director of the National Police Headquarters Kwon Pok-kyong, expressing regret over the violent turmoil caused by protesters Wednesday, said yesterday that harsher legal action would continue to be taken against leading figures in similar disturbances.

Issuing a statement, Kwon said that a total of 3,831 people were led away by police for having participated in the Wednesday protests and rallies which he termed "illegal."

Those determined to have masterminded violent demonstrations and to have played leading role in the protests would be subject to stern legal punishment, he said.

The majority of those who simply took part in the protests were released after admonition yesterday.

He said that more than 224,790 items in 422 kinds that were to be used during protests had been confiscated. Among them were firebombs, wooden sticks and leaflets carrying slogans denouncing the government of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The demonstrations became more violent than had been feared, he disclosed, saying that some radical protesters set fire to public facilities, destroyed equipment at public organizations as well as private establishments, and assaulted riot police in violation of the law.

The police will have to take ever-sterner actions, if similar social chaos is caused again by radical elements, in order to keep social order and stability, the top police officer revealed.

He expressed thanks to the people, saying that majority of people was not stirred by the agitation of the protesters and remained relatively calm.
[sentence as published]

The nationwide police will do their best to carry out their mission not only to maintain public order but to protect the lives of the people and their property, he said.

The Seoul city administration mobilized 53 street cleaning trucks and 750 street sweepers to clear the areas of the tear gas and debris left following the clashes between tear gas firing police and protesters hurling firebottles and rocks.

Citizens could hardly pass through the roads in front of the Shinsegae Department Store, Sokong-dong, Toegye-ro and other sites of demonstrations without weeping and sneezing yesterday morning.

The Kyesong Primary School in the vicinity of the Myongdong Catholic Cathedral canceled normal classes for junior students because of the gas.

Stores and business offices shuttered down Wednesday afternoon due to the violent protest opened doors as usual. Store owners and business employees were seen busy rehabilitating damage and cleaning offices, shops and roads.

DJP Officials Refuse Comment

SK120235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Key officers of the ruling DJP yesterday refused to comment on the mass rallies to denounce the cover-up of police torturers of a Seoul National University student Wednesday which the opposition Reunification Democratic Party claimed were successful despite blockades.

The DJP officers met in the morning to discuss how to conduct politics following the showdown between the government forces and the oppositionists and the nomination of the DJP's presidential candidate yesterday.

After the meeting, secretary general Yi Chun-ku told reporters that "we are always ready to open dialogue with the opposition parties. The door for dialogue is still wide open."

He then boasted that "the potential of our party was well demonstrated by the successful nomination of the presidential candidate in a national convention."

The outspoken secretary general, however, refused to comment on the massive anti-government rallies in major cities across the nation staged by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution.

"I don't want to make any comment on the rallies as we have just come from a festival," he said, referring to the party's national convention.

Asked how they intend to induce the hard-line opposition RDP into joining the upcoming presidential election (by an electoral college), the secretary general said, "Presidential nominee and party chairman No will suggest some ways to work through the current situation in his press conference tomorrow."

Students From 38 Colleges Involved

SK120252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] About 11,270 students from 38 colleges and universities nationwide staged antigovernment rallies on their campuses yesterday.

They included 6,570 from 18 schools in Seoul and 4,700 from 30 colleges in major provincial cities.

At some Seoul schools, students decided to boycott the final examinations for the first semester and other college students walked out of their campuses to join fellow students who were holding a sit-in protest in the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul for the second straight day yesterday.

About 200 Seoul National University students held a rally for about one hour from 2 p.m. and vowed to attend the sit-in in the Catholic church compound.

At Sogang University, an estimated 1,500 students tried to march off the campus around 3 p.m., demanding the release of fellow students detained for their participation in Wednesday's street demonstrations and the scrapping of the government decision to postpone constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

They clashed with tear gas-firing riot police, hurling rocks and petrol bombs. They claimed about 150 Sogang students were led away by police for their involvement in street demonstrations Wednesday.

In the two-hour rally, the students decided to boycott the final examinations for the spring semester until the detained students are set free. The examinations were to start yesterday.

However, the school decided to conduct the exams from today.

Daily Considers Nonviolent Politics

SK120037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Violence-Free Politics"]

[Text] The nation has just witnessed a violent confrontation between the combat police and anti-government demonstrators, mostly collegians, in Seoul and other major cities in what has been described as one of the worst street clashes in years.

Coincident with the ruling Democratic Justice Party's national convention Wednesday to nominate its presidential candidate, protest rallies, both indoors and outdoors, were staged by opposition forces led by the Reunification Democratic Party.

Though the main event at the Anglican Cathedral in downtown Seoul was largely foiled by the overwhelming force of riot police, demonstrations flared up in other parts of the capital and in several major provincial cities, presenting depressing scenes of rock-throwing demonstrators clashing with tear-gas-firing police.

As the result, a total of 18 public facilities including 14 police branch stations were said to have been damaged, while hundreds of demonstrators and policemen were injured. According to police authorities, more than 3,800 demonstrators were rounded up at the scene of demonstrations, though most of them were freed yesterday.

Also disheartening were the reports that a Yonsei University student in Seoul was in critical condition as of yesterday, due to head injuries allegedly inflicted by a tear gas shell during a campus demonstration earlier in the week. Another Seoul collegian was reported to have been critically injured in Wednesday's clashes.

In the face of such a violent anti-government protest, it is once again stressed that political leaders, regardless of their partisan affiliations, should feel responsible for their failure to run politics through dialogue in such a way as to meet the public wishes to a desirable extent with respect to major political issues.

This is indeed pertinent to political actors of the ruling camp, who have the main roles in national politics and who are obligated to take the lead in creating sound and productive political climate.

Opposition Vows Nonviolent Struggle

SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday vowed to continue its non-violent struggle, while seeking dialogue with the ruling camp.

After ending an overnight protest sit-in at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, RDP lawmakers held a series of meetings to discuss post-rally political development.

Waiving to suggest a clear-cut partyline, they decided to entrust five key lawmakers, led by Rep. Yi Chun-chae, to hammer out an all-inclusive strategy soon, Kim Tae-yong, spokesman of the largest opposition party said.

Based on a consensus, RDP president Kim Yong-sam will clarify the party position in a press conference early next week, Kim said.

In a meeting of key post-holders of the party, they decided to send a group of RDP lawmakers to the government authorities for consultations designed to get about 1,000 protestors to move out of the Myongdong Cathedral peacefully and voluntarily, he said.

The protestors hid in the nation's largest cathedral Wednesday night and have been encircled by a police cordon.

Another group of RDP lawmakers will visit Severance Hospital where Yi Han-yol, a sophomore at Yonsei University, is receiving medical treatment.

He has been in a coma since he was hit in the back of the head by a tear gas grenade fired by the police late Tuesday in a campus demonstration.

The RDP will also contact with the prosecution and the police to call for earlier release of detainees who have been under police interrogation for participating in the nationwide protest rallies Wednesday, Rep. Kim said.

He also said in a statement that the RDP will soon decide whether or not it will strengthen its non-violent struggle, not limiting itself to the call for the constitutional debate or call on the ruling camp to abandon its unilateral political schedule.

Although the RDP is hardening its struggle against the ruling camp, it will be done in a "peaceful and non-violent manner," he noted.

Daily Views Tasks Before Parties

SK120051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Demonstrators were still resiting riot police around Mgongdong Cathedral yesterday but people released sighs of relief as the worst seemed over.

Both the ruling and opposition camps claimed "success" about the two major events they respectively organized on the 10th of June.

The Democratic Justice Party now has a presidential nominee in the name of No Tae-u and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party has what they believe strong evidence of the people's denial of the present constitutional system.

By all accounts, citizens in Seoul and other major cities showed and expressed greater support for demonstrators than in previous such occasions.

Many pedestrians sang the national anthem, waved Taegukki flags and jeered at riot police firing tear gas bombs at random. Motorists blew their horns at the designated time to express their support for the cause of the protesters.

The crowd at key locations such as at Kwanggyo near the RDP office, Myongdong and Toegyero at times grew to the number of thousands. Still it was evident that the majority of onlookers were reluctant to join the ranks of the demonstrators under the shower of tear gas.

Restraint was shown on both sides of the confrontation in the street. Students shouting "non-violence" saved overpowered groups of riot police from angry crowds while police commanders on the spot tried hard to keep their troops on the defensive.

The result yielded no large number of casualties on either side. The critical injury of a Yonsei University student was most likely the worst occurrence in the whole affair.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam declared that the ruling camp has "crossed the bridge of no return" by the nomination of its presidential candidate. He warned that the opposition force now has no choice but to engage in the "struggle to reject the government."

For the ruling camp, it was the first test of power of the newly-formed pan-opposition National Coalition for Democratic Constitution, which mainly consists of hard-line dissidents and religious activists.

The RDP, the only institutional political organization in the NCDC, was in a sensitive position during June 10 protest campaign as it had to assert itself as the leader in the opposition movement while passively jointing in the street actions.

The party's own "denunciation rally against the plot to perpetuate power" prior to the afternoon demonstrations was apparently a move to show off its independence from the dissident forces.

Now that the June 10 clash offered each side stronger confidence in the pursuit of their respective political goals, there are fears of a second and third June 10th.

The opposition movement will go on in the direction of the denial of the present government and boycott of the December presidential election in particular. If the situation turns worse, there may be a mass resignation of opposition lawmakers.

Such a scene naturally provides a heavy political burden to the ruling camp especially in terms of the problem of legitimacy. Uncontested nomination followed by an uncontested election by an electoral college can hardly look democratic.

As Kim Yong-sam termed "the bridge of no return," the April 13 presidential decision to postpone constitutional amendment until after the Olympics is by now irreversible for the government party.

The scrapping of the decision will mean an outright capitulation to the opposition force and it will look even worse than the earlier reversal of the government stance on April 30, 1986.

There is no ready solution to the stalemate at the moment but political forces should not give up efforts to find a way out. It is their professional duty to meet and engage in dialogue to contrive a compromise formula.

Political analysts have come up with various options for the rivaling political camps. Among them were the declaration of a transitional government until constitutional amendment in 1989 and an immediate revision of various election laws to attract the oppositionists into the presidential election.

Second Day of Protests Reported

SK120218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Some 600 students had a violent clash with riot police on the busy Myongdong street, Seoul, yesterday after having staged an overnight sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral compound in the aftermath of the June 10 rally.

They set up barricades on the street outside the cathedral in confrontation with the tear-gas firing police squads, paralyzing the traffic and forcing most shops in the area to remain closed throughout the day.

Other groups of students put up surprise demonstrations in front of the Southgate Market and near the Sinsegye Department Store in the afternoon.

The students who continued to wage battles at Myongdong were a coalition of university students in Seoul who had swept through the Toegyero area Wednesday when their march to the rally site of Anglican Cathedral was blocked by police.

With a large placard saying, "Democratic Constitution for Democratic Government," they marched off the cathedral and advanced up to the Royal Hotel, where they confronted with battle-ready riot police.

They resisted riot police firing tear-gas bombs by hurling petrol bombs and bricks. They set up a barricade on the otherwise most busy street, employing metal tables, chairs and traffic signs.

Demonstrating students danced what they call the "liberation dance" shoulder to shoulder in groups of 100 and shouted such slogans as "scrap the present Constitution."

At 10:50 a.m., police moved into the compound of the cathedral, firing tear gas bombs, but were forced out of the compound as students showed fierce resistance, pelting Molotov cocktails and stones.

After the police retreat, students encouraged people to rise against the dictatorial regime for one hour and 50 minutes through loudspeakers they found in the cathedral.

At 3:10 p.m., police attempted to move into the compound after an intensive of tear-gas bombs for 10 minutes, but were again forced to retreat to safety when students hurled some 50 Molotov cocktails at them. [sentence as published]

Police fired tear gas at several hundred citizens who gathered near police operation area to disperse them and led away 16 people.

At around 4 p.m., citizens approached to the wall of the cathedral to deliver provisions to demonstrating students. At 5 p.m., three telephone booths in the compound were put out of operation.

Students reportedly had bread and milk served by the cathedral while residents of Sanggye-dong who had set up tents in protest of forced removal of their houses provided them with instant noodles.

The students refreshed their mood by airing through a loudspeaker that each university decided to send reinforcement of 600 students each and Yi Han-yol, sophomore of Yonsei University, had died of brain injury sustained from a tear-gas bomb fired directly at him by the police.

In Myongdong, where a lot of financial institutions are located, most securities companies and secondary banking institutions were shut down, causing serious inconvenience to customers.

Kyesong Girls' High School, facing the rear of the cathedral, ended classes one hour early and sent its 1,400 students home at 2:50 p.m.

As thick tear gas drifted across the Myongdong area, guests at the Royal Hotel were seen leaving, having packed their suitcases in haste.

'Stern' Action Against Demonstrators

SK120221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] As students continued violent demonstration at Myongdong yesterday, the authorities were reportedly set to take "stern" action against them on the basis of safeguarding public order.

In an emergency meeting of high-ranking police officers and senior prosecutors, they were of the opinion that all the students taking part in the demonstration at Myongdong should be arrested for harsh punishment, it was learned.

The authorities decided to take hardline posture against demonstrating students for fear that further extension of turbulent situation may hamper social stability and public well-being.

The authorities will also get tough with other anti-government movements by students in the aftermath of the June 10 opposition-engineered national rally.

The National Police Headquarters announced that 18,500 people took part in street demonstrations Wednesday in 104 places in Seoul and 19 other major provincial cities.

Sixteen police boxes and five other public facilities were attacked, 23 police vehicles damaged and a total of 738 people, including 708 riot policemen, were injured, some 30 seriously.

Kim Yong-sam Barred From Rally Site

SK110318 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam and RDP members failed to approach the Anglican church, the main site of their protests in Seoul, which was completely cordoned off.

Following an hour of confrontation with the police in heavy anti-riot gears, they returned to the party office at around 6:30 p.m. and sat down for an overnight rally indoors.

The party expressed "deep gratitude" toward the citizens who positively supported it despite serious suppression by the authorities.

In a statement issued during the sitdown rally, the hardline party vowed to go on struggling against the ruling camp to put an end to what it called plots for perpetual rule.

"We will achieve a constitutional revision for democracy by all means," it maintained, calling for the revocation of the April 13 presidential decision to postpone debates on the amendment to the basic law until after the Olympics.

A senior RDP official said the ruling Democratic Justice Party's chapter office in Masan was burnt down by protesting citizens at around 8:10 p.m.

Quoting reports from the RDP's local chapters he claimed that an estimated 30,000 citizens staged anti-government protests in Masan alone yesterday, while 100,000 each rallied in Pusan and Kwangju.

Yesterday afternoon, several fire bombs hit the car of the leader of the largest opposition party and interrupted the advance of his motorcade to the cathedral.

Kim made a "V" sign in response to cheers from some 500 citizens when he passed by the City Hall Plaza near the rally site at 6 p.m. when the massive protests were scheduled to start.

When the police repeatedly fired tear gas bombs to disperse the crowd, his party members blew horns from their cars in a sign of protest and other drivers followed suit.

By chance, Kim 's car travelled past the sedan of Acting Prime Minister Yi Han-ki who was on his way to a reception party in honor of DJP Chairman No Tae-u on his presidential nomination at the Hilton Hotel in the evening.

While encouraging people to participate in the rally in front of the Anglican Church, Kim also saw No's car speeding toward the hotel.

Wives of the RDP legislators attempted to get to the rally but in vain due to random firing of tear gas bombs.

The dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy began loudspeaker broadcasts on the anti-government rally from its office at 9:19 a.m.

Long banners denouncing the current regime were hung on the outer wall of the building where the CPD is located. Among them were: "Down with the tricky regime, we can't stand it any longer," and "Let's round a democratic government through the struggle for a democratic constitution."

The announcement through the loudspeakers could be heard some 500 meters away and passersby stopped and listened to the speeches from the Council office.

Participants of the rally were wearing yellow bands, reading "Freedom, Justice, Peace," on their shoulders.

As time passed by the number of ralliers grew larger around the Council office and by 4 p.m. there were nearly 2,000 people.

The RDP set up a large bulletin in the office of the Council to check the over-all situation of the rallies held across the nation.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Tuesday night called on senior officials of the CPD "to stage the rallies in a non-violent and peaceful manner under any circumstances so as not to be trapped by the government."

Kim has been under house detention since Apr. 8 when he and Kim Yong-sam declared the founding of the new major opposition party.

Terming yesterday's anti-torture and democratization rallies across the country as a "success," Kim Yong-sam thanked citizens for their wholehearted demonstration of willingness to support the democratization of Korea.

He once again urged the government party to show sincerity by holding a dialogue with the rival party to genuine democracy in Korea.

Touching on the post-rally political development, the RDP head said he and his party will devise a strategy after carefully reviewing yesterday's rallies.

The largest opposition party will hold a series of meetings with lawmakers and party members tomorrow to structure the necessary steps.

Students Commandeer Subway for Rally

SK110342 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] About 500 students, allegedly from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Kyunghae University, took control of a subway train in their attempt to advance into the downtown area where they planned to stage a brief demonstration, timed with the pan-opposition rally for democratization yesterday afternoon.

The students got on the subway train bound for Incheon at Sinimum Station in eastern Seoul at around 4:40 p.m. threatening the operator of the train to take them to Namyong Station in downtown Seoul. They made a non-stop trip to Namyong Station.

Upon arrival at Namyong Station at 5:06 p.m., the students got off the train and began to demonstration, hurling stones at riot policemen posted near the subway station.

About 50 students straddled on the railway at the station, blocking the railroad traffic operation until 6:20 p.m.

After a fierce clash with tear-gas-firing riot police for more than 50 minutes, they fled in the direction of Seoul and Yongsan railroad stations.

Possible 'Stern Countermeasures' Warned

SK121128 Seoul YONHAP in English 1116 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 12 (YONHAP)--The government warned Friday that it would never tolerate the anti-government sit-in at a downtown cathedral and that if the opposition attempts to plot subversive activities, it would face a stern counter-measure.

"The latest illegal assemblies and violent demonstrations contain impure intention designed to elicit a violent revolution by destroying national law and order and fomenting social chaos," said Culture-information Minister Yi Ung-hui in a statement on the June 10 antigovernment rallies and demonstrations.

Yi said if the sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral believed to be masterminded by left-leaning activists was left unchecked, it could lead to an unpredictable confusion at the cost of basic national order.

Hundreds of students have continued anti-government demonstrations for the third consecutive day taking the cathedral as a sanctuary, staging a confrontation with riot police surrounding the church.

Yi's statement came amid similar protest on their campuses by thousands of other college students in Seoul, who clashed with riot police trying to keep them from hitting the streets.

The culture-information minister in his capacity as the chief government spokesman said the government notes "in all seriousness" some opposition party's "deep involvement" in the current situation, by instigating innocent citizens and fanning social chaos.

The main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and dissident groups organized a massive anti-government rally on June 10 to protest a fatal torture of a college student by the police and the government's decision to halt debate on constitutional revision until after next year's Seoul Olympics.

"The government makes it plain that it is seriously concerned that some opposition party's active participation in the illegal assemblies that touched off the June 10 violent demonstrations constitutes an anti-democratic act that disrupts basic democratic order," Yi said.

He vowed that the government would sternly deal with any group or stratum of society for activities breaking law and creating confusion on a dimension of safeguarding the national foundation and of protecting popular livelihood.

13 Opposition Figures Arrested

SK130130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0020 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)--The prosecution Friday night arrested Yang Sun-chik, a vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and 12 others "for organizing and participating in an illegal rally at the Anglican Church on Wednesday," in downtown Seoul.

Others arrested included Kye Hun-che, the acting chairman of Mintongnyon, an outlawed coalition of dissident groups, the Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu, the Buddhist monk Chison, and Kim Myong-yun, standing vice chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The formal arrests followed a harsh government denunciation of the organizers of the rally, which it branded as an "illegal rally designed to destroy the foundation of the state."

Judge Kwon Sun-il of the SEoul District Criminal Court issued the arrest warrants shortly before midnight at the request of the prosecution.

The prosecution said that the 13 people not only organized the illegal rally but instigated the people to stage demonstrations by distributing seditious leaflets and using other means, including outdoor broadcasts through loud-speakers.

All 13 are key members of the "National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution", an alliance of the opposition party and some religious and social organizations, which organized Wednesday's rally.

Ignoring the government's repeated calls for the cancellation of the rally, the 13 sneaked into the Anglican Church on Tuesday night and held the rally on Wednesday, the prosecution said.

By circulating leaflets and through loudspeaker broadcasts, they instigated mass demonstrations and induced leftist radical students to stage violent demonstrations in 20 major cities across the country, the prosecution said.

Meanwhile, about 400 students and citizens continued their sit-in and demonstration at the compound of the Myongdong Cathedral for the fourth day Saturday, chanting slogans such as "Down with the military dictatorship" and "Scrap the support for existing the constitution."

Protesters at the Myongdong Cathedral and riot police exercised some restraint, by not exchanging volleys of rocks and tear gas.

A group of Catholic priests issued a statement supporting the students' "struggle for democratization" and appealing to both police and students to restrain from violence.

Sporadic demonstrations also took place well into the night in a large area of downtown Seoul and in provincial cities.

Police sources said about 20,000 students participated in anti-government demonstrations throughout the country Friday.

Editor Assesses Tense Political Situation

SK132342 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 87 p 2

[From the "News in Review" column by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] Wiping their eyes and blowing their noses in reaction to the residual particles of anti-riot chemical agents, people anxiously hoped for a change.

Many had expected that fresh moves toward dialogue would be initiated after the dual political events on June 10--the presidential nomination of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and an anti-torture and democratization rally by a coalition of the political opposition and the dissidents.

The confrontation, however, did not end in a single day. Hundreds of students resisted police sieges for four days in a row while scattered demonstrations took place at downtown Seoul locations throughout the latter half of the week.

Political tension was further increased when police formally arrested 13 prominent dissidents, including a vice president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party on charges of instigating illegal demonstrations.

Some extraordinary action could be taken by the administration at any moment over the weekend as top government officials are holding a series of strategic conferences among themselves.

There were no official revelations of the contents of the high-level talks, although it is believed that they might have included discussions of the various options required for the restoration of order in the streets and the normalization of the operation of politics.

"No more tear gas and no more stones and bricks" was the common call of sneezing onlookers at the violent street scenes and political commentators of newspapers as well.

Their common observations were that the scale of the June 10 demonstrations were the largest in the six years of the "Fifth Republic" and some even compared them to the actions of April 19, 1960. The only difference was the number of casualties, they noted.

Another feature of the latest anti-government protest rallies was the general show of sympathy by citizens toward demonstrators. Even street-side merchants who were serious victims of the clashes admonished tear gas-firing police rather than the students.

Their complaints turned to sincere suggestions for solutions to the protracted problem. Coffee shop talk by office workers concurred on the need for some decisive action to put an end to the perennial confrontation and to save their environs from the particles of tear gas.

Commentators and contributors filled opinion columns of newspaper with more systematic proposals to break the impasse. They ranged from a national vote, or simply nationwide opinion poll, to ask whether the Constitution should be changed immediately to general elections to create a constitutional assembly.

A professor suggested that a national referendum or whatever it may be called might query the electorate on a desirable form of the next government to be adopted in a new constitution.

The advocator of general elections asserted that the parliamentary election law should first be revised to ensure a fair representation in the new Assembly which will draft the new basic law of the Republic.

The overwhelming majority of commentators and discussants have pointed to the inadequacy of the so-called April 13 government decision to postpone constitutional amendment debate until after the 1988 Olympics.

As instanced by the numerous "manifestations" issued over the past few weeks by various social groupings, they have all called for an immediate resumption of debates between rival parties to reach a compromise formula on the next form of government.

What was missing in those earnest proposals was any practical idea as to how the ruling camp could make an honorable reversal of its position after it took the seemingly irreversible step of presidential nomination last Wednesday.

Could the acceptance of the parliamentary cabinet system by the oppositionists, though belated, induce the ruling party to reconsider its unilateral withholding of constitutional debates?

The instant answer is in the negative, of course. Yet political analysts take note of the delicate changes in the position the Reunification Democratic Party occupies in the overall opposition movement in searching for a clue to solution.

The June 10 spectacular in fact reduced the main opposition party to the status of an accessory in the outdoor protest campaign engineered by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution consisting mainly of civil dissidents and religious activists.

Continued confrontations on the street will further weaken the status of institutional politics and any likely emergency measure will shut down the political arena for the time being no matter how serious its social repercussions may be.

As for what the government party is thinking, No Tae-u, the Democratic Justice Party chairman who was given the presidential nomination, took a fairly flexible stand when he met the press on Friday. Though no fresh overture was contained, his press remarks stressed dialogue and reconciliation.

However, the administration, for its part, applied strong pressure on the major opposition party in a clear effort seeking it to disengage itself from the radical dissident movement. A special statement by the government spokesman even hinted of a possible move to dissolve the party on charges of "subversiveness."

A constructive sign was shown yesterday as the RDP declared that it would take part in a parliamentary session unconditionally and the ruling party positively responded to the opposition initiative.

Power was demonstrated by either side more than sufficiently through the June 10 clashes and both must be to a certain extent convinced of the futility of prolonged arm wrestling. Now all that is to be hoped is that they turn the focus of attention from Myongdong to the parliamentary forum in Yoido and keep it there as long as possible.

Sporadic 'Rallies' Continue in Downtown Seoul

SK14002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The downtown area of Seoul was again the scene of demonstrations by thousands of students and other citizens yesterday.

As in the past four days, the protesters chanted antigovernment slogans, including those calling for constitutional amendment.

The demonstration continued sporadically through late in the evening.

Around 3 p.m., an estimated 2,000 people gathered on the street in front of the Cheil Department Store in Myongdong, chanted slogans and sang the national anthem.

Merchants in the area joined the students, increasing their number to about 2,000 around 3:20 p.m. As police attempted to push them away, some of them cried, "Nonviolence. Don't shoot (tear gas shells)!"

However, police fired tear gas canisters to disperse the crowd later. The demonstrators regrouped around 5 p.m. for sporadic demonstrations.

Demonstrations were also held in front of Shinsegae Department Store, near Lotte Shopping Center and Chonggye-ro area.

Around 5:15 p.m., an estimated 600 people, including about 100 Yonsei University students, chanted slogans in a demonstration near Shinsegae. They fled toward the Bank of Korea and toward Myongdong when riot police fired tear gas shells. They came back around 8 p.m. for another rally.

About 2,000 demonstrators occupied the street in front of Lotte Shopping Center at around 5 p.m. Police dispersed them about 10 minutes later.

An estimated 1,000 students from Songkyungwan University held demonstrations in Chonggyechon 2-ga around 5:30 p.m.

Students Hold Myongdong Cathedral

SK132323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Some 300 protesting students and citizens held on to Myongdong Cathedral as their fortress yesterday, confronting the police force for a fourth day in the aftermath of the June 10 opposition-proposed denunciation rally.

Protesters under the arm of Roman Catholic priests declared to continue their struggle by seeking links with other "democratic" forces and demanded immediate release of all those arrested in connection with the June 10 rally.

At 9:30 a.m., they surged out into the street to stage a rally for 50 minutes in protest of what they call a military dictatorship and undemocratic constitution after issuing a statement in the name of "democratic citizens and students fighting the Myongdong battle."

At the entrance of the cathedral, some 800 students, Catholic nuns and citizens held a peaceful sit-in protest between 1:30 p.m. and 3 p.m. with police restraining themselves from initiating provocation.

In spite of the continuing crisis, four couples got married without disturbance at the cathedral as scheduled. Students showed signs of restraint while the wedding mass was going on, keeping themselves from chanting protests.

Rallying students have refrained from rock-throwing and other physical means after several rounds of fierce battle on Thursday and police also have tried to avoid firing tear gas.

However, in other downtown areas of Seoul, sporadic clashes continued until midnight Friday in some 30 places in an apparent attempt to break through police columns to reinforce Myongdong ralliers.

Police led away 327 students and 110 citizens in the attempt to quell the demonstrations. A police box was temporarily occupied by demonstrators and traffic along several major roads in downtown areas were paralyzed with clouds of tear gas drifting through the heart of Seoul.

Some 40 Catholic priests belonging to the Seoul archdiocese held an hour-long "silent rally" in front of the cathedral along with students after holding a mass for the state at 8 p.m. Friday.

A spokesman of the priest corps said that they would hold a national prayer meeting at the cathedral at 8 p.m. tomorrow in support of students rallying there.

High-ranking police officers discussed for an hour ways of settling the crisis with the Revs. Ham Se-ung and Kim Pyong-su midnight Friday.

In answer to the police request for priests to help disperse rallies, Rev. Ham reportedly said that the Christian priests cannot in good conscience encourage the students to end the rally as it is certain for them to be arrested thereafter.

Priests have demanded that police first guarantee the ralliers safe return home to end the continuing crisis.

Priests warned against the use of government power to overtake the cathedral, the center of the country's Roman Catholics, saying that it will only result in a renewed phase of crisis.

Unlike the peaceful confrontation seen at the cathedral, students and sympathetic citizens again appeared in groups yesterday at major downtown areas, colliding with riot police who were positioned to block their passage to the cathedral.

In the morning, students of universities in Seoul held a rally on their campuses, in which they vowed to render full support to the students at the cathedral.

A large crowd, estimated at 4,000 in number, occupied a busy commercial section, some 100 meters away from the cathedral, and staged a sit-in protest, only to be dispersed by police tear gas at around 3 p.m.

Some 1,000 demonstrators gathered under the overpass in Hoehyon-dong and chanted anti-government slogans at 5 p.m., paralyzing the traffic passing through the area.

Some 10 minutes later, 500 Yonsei University students and citizens held a rally, shouting "Save the life of Yi Han-yol," but they fled through back alleys upon tear-gas firing by police squads.

In other places near Lotte Shopping Center, Kwanggyo, Ulchiro and Chonggyero streets, demonstrations took place until late at night with students hurling petrol bombs and stones at riot police.

Police led away 638 people yesterday alone in the course of breaking up demonstrating crowds.

Cardinal Kim Meets Government Official

SK132329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan met with a high ranking government official to discuss ways of settling the on-going Hyongdong rally in a peaceful manner Friday night, it was learned yesterday.

According to Catholic sources, the government figure allegedly promised that the number of ralliers to be arrested would be minimized in answer to Cardinal Kim's demand that police guarantee the safe return of students back to their homes.

In a two-hour-long meeting, the government figure, identified neither by his post nor name, said that all the ralliers are outlaws, but only a few found to have played key roles will face legal punishment.

After the meeting, Cardinal Kim presided over an emergency conference attended by 160 priests belonging to the Seoul Archdiocese at the Catholic Hall at 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

Rev. Ham Se-ung, spokesman of the archdiocese, said following the conference that the priest corps decided to assume an intermediary role between rallying students and the government to end the continuing crisis.

Police Not To Block Myongdong Sunday Masses

SK132326 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul policy chief said yesterday that police will allow Catholic laymen to enter the premises of Myongdong Cathedral today so that they can attend Sunday masses.

Cho Chong-sok, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, told reporters, "Police will not block the Sunday services despite high possibility of disturbance, because the masses are inviolable religious functions of the Catholics."

He also said there will be no deployment of police forces into the premises of the Myongdong Cathedral, even though the sit-in protest there is serious enough to cause social instability.

According to the police chief, a total of 1,500 riot policemen were deployed around the cathedral.

Demonstrators Ready To Leave Cathedral

BK150214 Hong Kong AFP in English 0131 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (AFP)--Some 200 anti-government demonstrators in the Myongdong Roman Catholic Cathedral here have agreed to leave, witnesses said Monday.

Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan met the demonstrators, who have been staging their sit-in since Wednesday, in the church compound's cultural hall. He blessed them after they decided to leave, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP) correspondents at the scene said.

Three large buses stood by outside the cultural hall to take the demonstrators, mostly students, back to their campuses.

There had been an argument among the demonstrators on whether to leave or to continue the sit-in but they had voted to leave by a margin of 120 to 100, a church spokesman said.

Late Sunday some 1,500 riot police withdrew from around the cathedral. Since then the number of demonstrators inside has fallen to 220 from some 350 people originally, of which a third are ordinary civilians, the spokesman said.

The sit-in demonstrators were holding a meeting to discuss how to leave the church safely and reviewing their struggle in the church compound, he added.

Church sources said that Deputy Home Minister Yi Sang-hui and the Myongdong Cathedral's pastor Father Kim Byung-do had agreed to let the sit-in students return to their campuses in church buses.

Early Sunday the two men had met at the cathedral to discuss ways of resolving the crisis.

AFP correspondents in the area said the situation was returning to normal with streets cleared and shops reopening for business.

Activists End Cathedral Sit-In

SK150707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)--Some 200 student activists lifted their five-day-old anti-government sit-in at a Catholic cathedral here Monday and returned to their respective campuses in school buses and vans provided by the church.

Priests of the Myongdong Cathedral, where the protesters staged the sit-in, got aboard the vehicles to bring about a safe return of the students to their campuses. However, 10 diehards refused to go along with their colleagues and did not accept the transportation.

In a statement announcing the end of their anti-government rally, the students called on the government to rescind its April 13 decision suspending debate on constitutional revision until late next year.

They urged the government to release "prisoners of conscience" and those detained in connection with the June 10 anti-government rallies co-organized by the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and dissident groups.

They also demanded that the United States stop its "support for the current constitution" of Korea.

At the request of the cathedral, police withdrew squads of riot police late last Sunday who had taken up positions around the Catholic center. The withdrawal was to ensure the protesters' safe passage home.

Following the police pullout, some activists left the scene but the majority were undecided on whether to end the sit-in until 3:15 p.m. Monday, although they voted to end their action earlier Monday.

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CSO: 4100/230

MOVEMENT AGAINST TEAR GAS USE

RDP To Launch Nationwide Movement

SK122358 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party yesterday decided to work their hardest for the early release of anti-government protesters who were arraigned during and after rallies across the country last Wednesday.

In a party caucus held at a conference hall of the National Assembly, they also agreed to launch a countrywide movement against the use of "poisonous" tear gas grenades by police.

The largest opposition party has formed a special investigation team on tear gas weapons. Rep. Kim Tong-yong heads the group.

The RDP caucus also produced a resolution calling on the government to help demonstrators holed up in the compound of the Myongdong Cathedral get out of the rally site peacefully and voluntarily.

About 300 protesters, mostly dissident students and citizens, entered into the third day of confrontation which has continued with the riot police in the nation's largest Roman Catholic church since last Wednesday.

The party caucus called on the police authorities not to disperse the protesters in the cathedral by force, adding that the government authorities should negotiate with Catholic priests there for a peaceful settlement.

In the morning caucus, RDP president Kim Yong-sam said that the otherwise peaceful and non-violent protest rallies last Wednesday had been marred by an 80,000-strong force of riot police who fired volley after volley of poisonous tear gas grenades randomly.

Thus, the incumbent government should accept all responsibility for the negative aftereffect of the June 10 countrywide protest rallies, the head of the largest opposition party said.

"In addition, the police authorities are holding and questioning more than 4,000 demonstrators including 15 members of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution," Kim stressed.

The RDP lawmakers will soon embark on an investigation into the real composition of what they called poisonous tear gas as well as into the production process of the tear gas shells.

The largest opposition party will request the producer of the tear gas grenades to stop its production, adding that if the producer does not comply with the RDP's request, it will kick off a nationwide campaign against the purchase of all the goods manufactured by the producer of the gas grenade.

The party caucus urged the government to make an apology for having forcibly disrupted the peaceful protest rallies last Wednesday.

It called on the government and the ruling camp to nullify the unilateral nomination of its presidential candidate and the announcement of the postponement of debate on democratic constitutional reform.

Yonsei Students Protest Tear-gas Use

SK122353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] About 3,000 Yonsei University students, apparently indignant over their colleague's critical injury caused by tear gas canisters, staged a large-scale demonstration on their campus in western Seoul yesterday afternoon.

The students held a rally protesting what they called "murderous tear gas firing by police" at 2 p.m. yesterday in front of the school library.

In the rally, the students claimed that tear gas firing is a symbol of military dictatorship and a pollution devastating human spirit as well as the environment.

They also asked the school authorities to lodge a formal protest with the police over the tragic incident and to postpone the exams slated for June 15 to June 22 until the case is resolved.

After the rally, the students marched on to the school gate and confronted with riot police forces at 4:40 p.m., chanting "Bring back Han-yol to us."

About 300 students advanced 30 meters beyond the school gate and staged a sit-in, lying down on the street, at around 5 p.m.

The students were forced to retreat into the school campus by tear gas-firing riot police.

In the demonstration, Kim Mi-kyong, 20, a sophomore of the department of mass communications, suffered a serious injury after being struck by a tear gas canister.

Meanwhile, school authorities decided to postpone the exams by one week as the students had requested.

In the meantime, a total of 21,000 students staged on-campus demonstrations in 37 universities and colleges across the nation yesterday.

About 1,000 Seoul National University students held a rally supporting those staging protests at the Myongdong Cathedral yesterday afternoon. They pledged to join in the struggle in Myongdong before they dispersed.

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CSO: 4100/230

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST RDP PARTICIPATION IN RALLIES

SK130012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The government will take "strong countermeasures" against the main opposition party if it schemes or participates in illegal, outdoor and violent antigovernment demonstrations, Culture-information Ministry Yi Ung-hui warned yesterday.

In a hurriedly prepared statement, Yi accused an unnamed opposition party of instigating violent riots.

The minister's sharp criticism is believed to be targeted at the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. The RDP is a component of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution which organized nationwide antigovernment demonstrations on Wednesday.

Yi's statement was issued as about 300 students and citizens were continuing a fierce antigovernment demonstration at the Myongdong Cathedral for the third consecutive day yesterday, while sporadic protest actions were developing at different downtown locations in Seoul.

Yi, who also acts as the government spokesman, said, "The government deplors the reckless acts by radical elements who have been disturbing public security with collective violence and rioting for three straight days at the Myongdong Cathedral, which is in the heart of Seoul."

"Despite the rally organizer's assertion that the rally is designed to be a non-violent protest, the government cannot help defining the illegal and violent demonstrations led by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution as the destruction of the national legal order through reckless acts of violence," he said.

"As all the people clearly witnessed with their eyes, they destroyed public facilities, committed arsons and injured innocent citizens...."

Yi went on, "With regard to such an illegal and violent riot, the government is paying keen attention to the fact that some opposition parties have been deeply involved in it and fanned social disturbances by instigating violence."

"In spite of the government's serious concern, if the party persistently turns away from the parliamentary politics and schemes or participates again in illegal, outdoor and violent demonstrations, the government cannot help suspecting it as a party denying democratic order. Therefore, strong countermeasures will be inevitable," he stressed.

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CSO: 4100/230

COMMENTS ON ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

HERALD on DJP-Government Meetings

SK140040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday held consultations on counter-measures against antigovernment demonstrations in Seoul.

Amid speculation that the government may take an emergency action, the government held a meeting of security-related ministers and then consultations with the DJP on a student sit-in demonstration at the Myongdong Cathedral and other sporadic demonstrations.

The series of talks followed Friday's government-ruling party consultations.

Representing the government were Prime Minister Yi Han-ki, Minister of Home Affairs Ko Kon, Minister of Justice Chong Hae-chang and Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek. The party was represented by DJP secretary general Yi Chun-ku.

There was no official announcement of the outcome of the government-ruling party consultations.

A source said no decision has been made on what action must be taken despite a consensus that the demonstrations must be dealt with sternly.

The government, the source said, is preparing for countermeasures to deal with the Myongdong Cathedral sit-in and street violence in other Seoul areas.

What kind of action the government will take depends much on whether disturbances in Seoul will spread to other cities, he said.

The government, he said, is watching the moves of the students staging a sit-in protest at the cathedral for the fourth consecutive day yesterday.

Another source said DJP lawmakers have been put on alert, adding that the National Assembly is likely to handle the current situation in its current special session.

The government and the ruling party, he said, regard the disturbances, spurred by the June 10 mass rallies, as a challenge to the present political system.

The mass rallies were organized by the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and a coalition of dissident groups to protest the government decision to suspend debate on constitutional reform and the torture death of a university student.

The source said the government will have no other option than to take emergency action to protect the national foundation if the opposition continues to generate social disturbances.

The ruling party is more cautious than the government in taking any stern action against the opposition, the source said.

He said some party officials are calling for a political solution to the current problems because stern action may have an adverse impact on the peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympics, both of which are scheduled for next year.

Dialogue, Violence Discussed

SK132358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Time for Political Dialogue"]

[Text] No one can remain indifferent to the political situation in the wake of Wednesday's violent opposition rallies. It is especially so in view of the crucial juncture at which the nation stands.

After all, the nation has to successfully host the Olympic Games next year after peacefully transferring power for the first time in its constitutional history. Undeniably, the two unprecedented events are of incomparable significance and ipso facto will immensely tell upon our future. They are for all the people, not for certain political interests. Mindful of all this, it is sad to see no solution at hand amidst the deteriorating confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps.

Dialogue, certainly, must serve to find a solution. It must have been for this reason that No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, expressed his ardent willingness to meet with the opposition leadership. In his first press conference Friday since he was nominated DJP presidential candidate two days earlier, No even proposed that the next president's tenure could be negotiated between the opposing camps when the Constitution is revised shortly after the Seoul Olympic Games.

The quintessence of democratic politics is compromise worked out through dialogue. No's initiative, which included the possible shortening of the presidential term, is, therefore, looked upon to lead to breaking the present political stalemate.

At the moment, by all accounts, extremist pursuits are bound for nowhere but destroying national order and fomenting social chaos--an eventuality that will serve no one's good. For a legitimate political party which professes to espouse liberal democracy, no excuse can be produced to justify any acts stirring, or exploiting, violent leftist radicalism.

The opposition Reunification Democratic Party, on its part, should do its share for political compromise. It should look to dialogue instead of being held hostage by radical, leftist forces, as No said. Unless it is interested in the violent revolution sought by leftists, who deny liberal democracy, the RDP should disassociate itself from forces opposed to the principle of parliamentary politics.

It is time for us to trust in the ability of legitimate politics to protect our society from radical attempts to disrupt public peace and order. This requires that politicians be more discreet and courageous with insight into the realities facing the country. We can no longer afford to allow indiscriminate violence to ruin our national efforts.

Defusing State of Confrontation Urged

SK132316 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Persisting Confrontation"]

[Text] An extremely acute confrontation between the government and opposition forces, persisting for the past several days, has indeed struck fear into the hearts of the people and in political circles as well, lest it might herald sociopolitical upheaval.

Student demonstrators continued anti-government rallies at Myongdong Catholic Cathedral in the heart of Seoul for the fourth consecutive day yesterday, while sporadic yet violent demonstrations were staged in other downtown sections of the city.

As the clashes continued between student activists and riot police in Seoul and elsewhere in the nation, 13 dissident leaders including a vice president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and several priests were placed under detention in a surprise prosecution action Friday night, on charges of having organized and participated in a rally at the Anglican Cathedral earlier in the week, which the government had previously branded as illegal.

Meanwhile, Culture-information Minister Yi Ung-hui, who serves as the government spokesman, issued an unusually stern warning against the opposition forces on the same day, stressing that the government would take "strong countersteps" against those who scheme or participate in illegal rallies.

The resolute government position as such may be construed as an "ultimatum" to the opposition forces, including the RDP, that exceptionally harsh action would be inevitable in the restoration of law and order in the nation.

The ruling political camp may have no other choice but to take the ultimate step, depending upon future developments, since it is responsible for the nation's public order and welfare.

However, it must be stressed that the current political impasse and confrontation should rather be defused and eventually resolved by peaceful means, devoid of any extraordinary steps that would bring about a setback in the national life, encompassing not only political and social activities but also economic performance.

From this perspective, the rival political camps are each urged to take one step backward, so that they may pass through this all-too-volatile period and open the way for mutual dialogue.

At the same time, student activists and dissidents are called upon again to desist from resorting to violence in any form, keeping in mind the plain truth that violence breeds only violence, as well as remembering the people's longing for peaceful and evolutionary political progress.

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CSO: 4100/230

DAILY VIEWS 'VIOLENT DISCIPLINE' AGAINST STUDENTS

SK110116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Faculty Violence"]

[Text] A controversy has flared up over the alleged manhandling on campus of collegians by their school officials for their involvement in student activism.

Students of Seoul National Teachers College reportedly started a class boycott Tuesday, protesting faculty members' and school officials' involvement in "violent discipline" of fellow collegians.

Along with the mass action, some 330 underclassmen were said to have signed a petition in support of the five students now staging a sit-in demanding resignations of the school president and two professors, who allegedly beat students for reading "leftist books."

The school authorities may have been excessively sensitive about the prevalence of student activism, while being placed under constant pressure from outside, including the education authorities, who have called for self-regulatory measures to cope with campus unrest.

Whatever the reason may have been, however, the only response can be dismay, that professors and school officials would go so far as to manhandle students as a means of disciplining them.

Also incredible is the allegation by students that they were summoned by the school administration into a "tiny room," where they were, regardless of sex, interrogated by professors and officials, and were even forced to submit to corporal punishment.

Such "student guidance," if indeed practiced, is deplorable as it resembles more the scene at the police station when investigators deal with criminal suspects.

The school administration should feel responsible for this absurdity undermining a sound and orderly academic climate, which will be immediately detrimental to efforts to restore peace on campuses.

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CSO: 4100/230

EDITORIAL ON NECESSITY OF POLITICAL DIALOGUE

SK122349 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Impending Political Agenda"]

[Text] In the wake of the two contrasting events on Wednesday, the ruling party's nomination of its presidential candidate and the sporadic yet violent anti-government rallies staged by opposition forces, the rival political parties have each made subtle gestures, underlining the need for mutual dialogue.

True, the overtures appear to be precarious in light of the acute confrontation between the government and opposition camps, which was further sharpened by Wednesday's conflicting developments.

Yet, there are indications that leading circles on both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party share the common perception that something must be done to preclude the development of a chaotic situation in the nation, though their approaches to attain that goal are poles apart.

DJP chairman No Tae-u yesterday told a press conference, the first since he became the presidential candidate, that he wished to meet soon with RDP president Kim Yong-sam and other opposition leaders for "candid" talks on overall national issues, including the schedule for future political events.

However, he made it plain that the government-set moratorium on national debate over a constitutional amendment until after the Seoul Olympics in fall next year would not be revoked. During this period, the DJP candidate is presently expected to win the presidential election in December and take over the government in February under the provisions of the current Constitution.

A highlight of the news conference, apparently aimed at elaborating on his acceptance speech upon nomination, was his view that the length of the next president's term in office, set at seven years by the existing basic law, could be subject to bipartisan negotiations and to the people's wishes following the achievement of a constitutional revision by consensus, which would be made in 1989 at the earliest.

What Rep. Ho said obviously falls short of the opposition demand for the repeal of both the moratorium placed on constitutional debate and the DJP

presidential nomination, put forward as prerequisite to any serious negotiation with the government camp.

But then, noteworthy are the words uttered by RDP leaders stressing the need, however conditional, for "substantive" bipartisan talks--an attitude displaying signs of flexibility.

In this regard, political actors in both rival camps are urged to assume a more positive and farsighted stance toward the opening of dialogue, setting aside pretexts, for the sake of saving the already volatile political situation from being plunged into catastrophe.

While the opposition forces are advised to amend their all-or-nothing approach, the government camp is expected to come forth with more open-handed steps that may facilitate meaningful dialogue and, more importantly, a compromise with the opposition leading to political breakthrough.

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CSO: 4100/230

TWO DISSIDENTS RECEIVE SUSPENDED SENTENCES

SK030822 Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP)--Two dissidents, charged with violating national security law and leak of diplomatic secrets in connection with the publication of a dissident newsletter, received suspended sentences Wednesday.

Kim Tae-hong, 45, former president of the Journalists Association of Korea, and currently secretary-general of the "Council of the Campaign for Democratic Journalism," was sentenced to a 10-month prison term, suspended for two years.

The Seoul District Criminal Court also meted out an eight-month jail term to Kim Chu-hong, 33, a reporter with the daily HANGUK ILBO staying it for one year.

Judge Pak Tae-pom of the court, however, decided not to pass sentence on Sin Hong-pom, 46, a former reporter for a vernacular newspaper and now a representative of a publishing company, which printed the council's newsletter.

The three, arrested six months ago on charges of leaking state secrets with the publication "Mal," (word), were set free Wednesday afternoon.

Government prosecutors indicated they would appeal Kim Chu-hong's case, saying the court's acquittal of the charge involving the violation of the national security law is "beyond their understanding."

Neither was the defense counsel satisfied with the verdicts. Even though the three defendants were released, their counsel said, "What really does matter is whether they were guilty or not."

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CSO: 4100/228

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

POLICE ARREST 7 STUDENTS FOR LEFTIST MOVEMENT

SK040552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)--Police announced Thursday the arrest of seven university students for attempting a subversive "socialist revolution" by organizing a leftist-learning anti-government group.

Those arrested have been charged with violating the national security law while nine other members of the leftist student group are wanted by police.

Among the arrested students were Yim Pong-chol, 25, chairman of the group's central committee; and Cho Pyong-chin, 22, a senior in the aesthetics department at Seoul National University, the announcement said.

The police said the students have since last September been listening to tape recordings of seditious propaganda materials broadcast by the North Korean communists and reading communist-oriented books before forming the "Youth and Student Council for a National Democratic Front" in November last year.

They are accused of publishing and distributing to university campuses in Seoul anti-state leaflets and materials, in which they actively followed North Korea's line, maintaining that the massive Mt. Kumgangsan dam being built by the North near the demilitarized zone is aimed at "detering a war on the Korean peninsula." Experts say that the dam's waters, when released either intentionally or unintentionally, would flood central and eastern provinces of South Korea including the capital.

Among the evidence collected by the police were 47 seditious books of 38 kinds including "Bolsheviks and the Russian Revolution," 65 impure leaflets and the tape recordings of the North Korean radio broadcasts.

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CSO: 4100/228

BRIEFS

CALL FOR RENEWED DIALOGUE--[From the "Press Pocket" column] Korea National Party president Yi Man-sop yesterday called upon the ruling and opposition parties to resume dialogue immediately and discuss ways of dissipating the tension now mounting between the ruling and opposition camps. The minor opposition party president told a meeting of party officers that "the whole people are enraged over the extreme confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps, which wrapped the whole nation in confusion and anxiety." Then he called for a meeting of representatives of the ruling and three opposition parties to break through the current impasse. "Political leaders should not drive the political situation into crisis any longer," said the KNP president. He stressed that "the (government) authorities in particular should immediately stop using tear gas (against demonstrators)." Rep. Yi Pong-mo said in the meeting, "I got the impression that it will be difficult to successfully hold the Seoul Olympics next year without a constitutional amendment," citing the mass antigovernment rallies Wednesday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /6662

PROHIBITION OF TEACHERS IN POLITICS--The Education Ministry yesterday instructed the Cholla-pukto Board of Education to investigate how the teachers' statement calling for democratization came out, and to take stern disciplinary action against those who led the campaign. Seventeen teachers working at primary and secondary schools in the province Monday issued a statement opposing the government decision on April 13 to shelve constitutional debates until after the '88 Seoul Olympics. In the wake of the statement, the ministry hurriedly sent directives to city and provincial boards of education, urging them to be watchful to prevent "problematic" teachers from issuing similar statements. According to a ministry spokesman, teachers' issuance of statements clearly runs counter to the Law on Education Officials prohibiting teachers from engaging in political activities or collective action. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 87 p 3 SK] /6662

CPD OFFICE SEARCHED--Seoul police searched the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] in downtown Seoul for about 50 minutes yesterday evening and seized 14 copies of the dissident group's organ. The CPD's official publication carried articles informing a democratization rally projected by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution in the Anglican Church tomorrow and denouncing the government decision to shelve constitutional revision until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The search and seizure warrant

was issued by senior judge Son Chin-kon of the Seoul District Criminal Court at the request of prosecutor An Wang-son. Armed with the writ, seven plainclothesmen searched the office located on the ninth floor of Pyongchang Building in Mugyo-dong, from 8:40 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. Before the search, about 100 policemen in plainclothes were deployed around the dissident group's office. Some 20 members of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party and CPD were present at the office. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 87 p 3 SK] /6662

DOCTORS' STATEMENT URGES DEMOCRATIZATION--Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--A total of 107 medical doctors in three regions of Korea, including Seoul, Monday urged the government to allow the debate on constitutional revision, saying that the government's unilateral decision to halt the debate on the revision of the basic law "deserted the people's aspiration for democratization and gave us shock and grief. A government should be established by the people according to their own will. That's the basic principle of democracy," they said in a statement on "our position on the present political situation." The doctors stressed that "no one can break the basic rule." The statement was signed by doctors working in Seoul, Kyonggi Province and North Cholla Province. "The suspension measure was against the hope of the Korean people who want democratization," the statement said. The doctors demanded that the debate on constitutional revision be reopened, arguing that "to talk about democracy is meaningless under a situation when the basic principle of democracy is being ignored." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 8 Jun 87 SK] /6662

STUDENTS STAGE RALLY--About 2,000 students from 29 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei, staged a joint antigovernment rally on the Korea University campus yesterday. In the rally which started around 1 p.m., the students denounced the government decision to postpone constitutional change until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. They also pledged to participate in a rally to be sponsored by the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution at the Anglican Church near the Seoul City Hall Wednesday. The protesting students demanded the release of Yi In-yong, 22, the detained student council president of Korea University. After the rally, the students marched around the school campus, carrying antigovernment placards and torches. About 700 other students, who had staged an overnight sit-in protest Friday, also joined the rally. An estimated 1,500 riot policemen were deployed around the school against a possible outbreak of violence. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 87 p 3 SK] /6662

ADMINISTRATION, DJP CONSULTATIVE MEETING--A top-level consultative meeting between Democratic Justice Party and administration officials will be held at Chongwadae today to discuss the political time and the ruling party's June 10 convention. With the nomination of No Tae-u as presidential candidate, the meeting is expected to focus on No's status and ways of seeking closer cooperation between the party and the administration. A party source said that they will finalize the contents of the candidate's acceptance speech in the national convention which mainly concerns the constitutional reform after the Olympic Games. He also revealed that a plan is under consideration to hold such high-level meetings regularly to help the candidate nurture political capabilities and strengthen his role in major policy decisions. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /6662

ASSEMBLYMEN TO QUIT OPPOSITION--Seoul, June 3 KYODO--Six National Assembly members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) announced Wednesday they will formally secede from the party on Friday. They said they will leave the party because they are dissatisfied with its "personnel" policy. Their departure will reduce the party's total membership in the National Assembly to 22. The NKDP was South Korea's largest opposition party until this spring, when supporters of leading dissidents Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam left it over policy differences, including one over the shelving of a proposed reform of the method of electing the country's president. The supporters of the two Kims called for a continued struggle against President Chon Tu-hwan's decision on April 13 to put off discussion of constitutional reform on presidential elections until after the 1988 summer Olympic Games. They are in favor of direct popular polls of the president, instead of the present U.S.-style of an electoral college. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 3 Jun 87 OW] /6662

INCHON RIOT CASE SENTENCE--Inchon (YONHAP)--The prosecution here yesterday demanded a seven-year prison term for the leader of a dissident group for his leading role in a disturbance in Inchon last May. Prosecutor Nam Chung-hyon of the Inchon District Court demanded the term against Yi Ho-ung, 38, leader of the "Insaryon," a social movement alliance in Inchon. Yi shouted anti-government slogans as he entered the courtroom at 10:15 a.m. He was ordered to leave the courtroom by the presiding judge for his disturbances. The trial ended in five minutes without the presence of the defendant. His lawyers also left the courtroom together with Yi. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 87 p 3 SK] /6662

SEOUL SHINMUN PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION--Yi Chin-hi, president of the SEOUL SHINMUN, a government-owned daily newspaper, has tendered his resignation, it was learned yesterday. His resignation came after reporters of the daily collectively expressed objections to the way Yi manages the newspaper. Yi's successor will be elected at a meeting of shareholders on June 25. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /6662

DJP'S 'UNILATERAL POLITICAL SCHEDULES'--Choe Yong-an, spokesman of the minor opposition Korea National Party, yesterday issued a statement calling on the ruling party to withdraw its unilateral political schedules. He said in a statement that presidential candidate No Tae-u should "realize the stark reality of the people's ardent aspiration for democratic constitutional reforms." The statement urged the four major political parties to come to the conference table for an early settlement of the current political impasse. The minor opposition party earlier this week proposed a meeting of heads of the four political parties. Yi Man-sup, KNP president, is expected to present the basic position of the party today in a press conference. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jun 87 p 2 SK] /6662

CHON BRIEFED ON NATIONAL SECURITY--Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday received a briefing on the recent situation in North Korea and comprehensive measures to counter possible provocative acts and the disguised "peace offensive" by the North aimed at disrupting next year's Seoul Olympic Games. At a meeting on national security affairs, held in Chongwadae, the presidential office here, Chon was also briefed on the possible

effects that reformist policies of the Soviet Union and China would have on the Korean peninsula. The meeting also dealt with Seoul's future policy directions to cope with the Soviet strategy in the Asian region and ways to strengthen the national security. The meeting was attended by all cabinet members and security-related officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 15 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/230

IMF MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPORTS

SK110114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has recommended that the Korean Government step up its efforts for across-the-board import liberalization and accelerate the appreciation of the won currency against the U.S. dollar.

These steps are necessary to reduce Korea's current account surplus to around \$5 billion, which if left unchecked, will likely swell to between \$6.5 billion and \$6.8 billion at the end of this year, it said.

The IMF delivered its position to the government through its five-member mission which arrived here May 28.

"There was an agreement that the whole range of market opening measures should be accelerated and that exchange rate policy would be used to the extent necessary," Hubert Neiss, IMF deputy director and leader of the mission, said yesterday, winding up the two-week consultations with the Korean Government.

They also agreed that such adjustment is necessary to prevent an acceleration of domestic inflation and distortion in the production structures of the economy.

Neiss, however, said it is up to the Korean Government to decide what measures are appropriate for its economy. "The precise composition and timing of further adjustment measure would be a matter for the government to decide."

The six-member IMF mission came to Seoul May 28 for nine days of consultations on the Korean economy, including appreciation of the won against the U.S. dollar. But they extended the meeting by five days until yesterday due to disagreement.

The IMF mission projected that Korea's current account surplus will reach \$6.5-\$6.8 billion by the end of this year, exceeding the \$5 billion envisioned by the Korean Government.

To efficiently manage the surplus, priority should be given to dismantling import controls, Neiss said.

To this end, he made four recommendations to the Korean Government:

--The import surveillance list should be substantially curtailed with the implementation of a new foreign Trade Act;

--Action should be taken to eliminate unnecessary special laws affecting trade and to ensure administration of remaining laws does not have a restrictive effect;

--The liberalization of a substantial number of manufacturing goods remaining on the restrictive list should be accelerated and further selected agricultural products should be liberalized; and

--Tariff rates should be further reduced and foreign exchange controls should be eased.

Korea is required to keep its current account surplus at the level of \$5 billion annually for the coming four to five years, and use the surplus to keep its external debt to a "manageable level," he said.

Saying that fundamentally sound economic management has enabled the Korean economy to respond without adverse trade-offs, Neiss said the new economic environment has provided an opportunity to reduce external debt and ease controls on invisible trade.

"These policies will not only help Korea contain the balance of payment surplus to a sustainable level, but will also enhance economic efficiency and improve prospects for sustained growth with stable prices," he said.

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CSO: 4100/225

EXCISE TAX ON SELECTED ITEMS TO BE LOWERED IN JUNE

SK060001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Special excise taxes on 16 items, including sub-compact cars with catalytic converters, color TV sets, refrigerators and unleaded gasoline, will be lowered by 20 percent on the average from 10-100 percent to 8-85 percent from the middle of this month, the Ministry of Finance said yesterday.

The 16 items also include electric washing machines, sugar, soft drinks, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), home furniture, wool yarn, electric-heating-gas devices, and chemical-fiber carpets.

The reduced tax rates, worked out as part of the ongoing price stabilization efforts, will remain in force until the end of June next year, except for cars and gasoline.

The tax rate on sub-compact cars of less than 1,500 cc equipped with catalytic converters will be lowered from the current 15 percent to 10.5 percent until the end of this year.

The special excise tax on unleaded gasoline will drop from 100 percent to 85 percent and be effective through the end of June in 1989, the ministry said.

The government has made it obligatory for the nation's auto makers to attach catalytic converters to sub-compact cars using unleaded gasoline from July 1. Lemans of Daewoo, Pony Excel and Preto of Hyundai and Pride of Kia are subject to the environmental protection regulations.

Mid-size passenger cars also will be subjected to the new regulations from the beginning of next year.

With the reduction of special excise taxes, the total tax rate on sub-compact cars (including value-added, defense and special excise taxes) will drop from 31.45 percent to 25.02 percent.

The government decided to lower the special excise tax on sub-compact cars to offset price increases due to the mandatory attachment of catalytic converters, the ministry said.

Without the tax reduction, the ex-factory prices of those sub-compact cars will have to be increased by 12 percent to 16.6 percent according to the model.

The ex-factory price of the 1,500 cc Lemans, however, will increase by 6.6 percent to 4,822,000 won, instead of 5,070,000 won, due to the tax cut. That of the 1,100 cc Pride will rise 10.9 percent to 3,653,000 won, rather than 3,841,000 won, and that of the 1,300 cc Pony Excel will increase 9.2 percent to 4,024,000 won, instead of 4,231,000 won, it said.

The ex-factory price of unleaded gasoline also will drop 1.9 percent to 542 won per liter, and its pump price will be 570 won per liter as is regular gasoline.

Special excise taxes on other passenger cars will remain unchanged.

The special excise tax on color TV sets smaller than 18 inches will drop from 28 percent to 22.4 percent, while that on electric washing machines will be lowered from 40 percent to 32 percent.

The rate on refrigerators with a capacity of less than 250 liters will drop from 28 percent to 22.4 percent and for large ones will be lowered from 40 percent to 32 percent.

Soft drinks will be subject to a 16 percent special excise tax rate instead of the present 20 percent, and that on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) will dip from 10 percent to eight percent.

The 16 items are among the 33 products subject to the special excise tax system, which was introduced in July of 1977 to curb consumption of luxurious products. The tax rates for jewelry, fur products, golf clubs, motor boats, pianos, precious watches, crystal goods and coffee will remain unchanged.

The local manufacturers of the 16 items will be urged to lower their consumer prices to help curb inflation, which rose by 3.2 percent during the first five months of this year, exceeding the three percent goal set for whole of this year.

Of the 16 items affected, the consumer prices of 14 ones will be decreased, while those of sub-compact cars will be increased. That of gasoline will remain unchanged.

With the tax cuts, wholesale prices could be lowered by 0.22 percent, while tax revenue will be reduced by 128.8 billion won, it said.

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CSO: 4100/225

REPORTAGE ON BURMESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO SEOUL

Received by Chon Tu-hwan

SK080953 Seoul YONHAP in English 0948 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--President San Yu of Burma arrived here Monday for an official visit at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

President San Yu was received by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the Kimpo international airport and a welcoming ceremony was held for him.

During his five-day visit, the Burmese president will discuss with President Chon matters of mutual interest and ways for promoting friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

San Yu also plans to visit industrial complexes and the venues of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

San Yu is Burma's first head of state to visit South Korea since the two countries established diplomatic relations in May 1975.

Burma, a socialist country, had maintained close relations with North Korea but cut diplomatic ties with Pyongyang following the North Korean-engineered bombing attack on a South Korean presidential party in Rangoon in October 1983. Burma handed over a report on the attack to the United Nations General Assembly in 1984.

Speaks at Chongwadae Dinner

SK091140 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said on Tuesday that the starting point to settle peace on the Korean peninsula "lies in doing away with distrust and confrontation between South and North Korea only through sincere bilateral dialogue."

"If a conference between the highest authorities of Seoul and Pyongyang is realized at an early date as I have repeatedly proposed, the easing of tensions in this part of the world and the reunification of the divided Korea will be advanced all the easier and sooner," Chon said.

In an address at the dinner party held at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, honoring a Burmese presidential delegation, Chon also said that South Korea is willing to share its technological expertise with developing countries.

Burmese President U San Yu arrived here Monday for a five-day state visit, becoming the first head of state of the South Asian country to visit Korea since Seoul and Rangoon established diplomatic relations in 1975.

Chon expressed the hope that the Burmese leader's Seoul visit will be a milestone in strengthening ties between the two countries. He added that the bilateral cooperation will be further accelerated in the days ahead in the spirit of "South-South cooperation."

In reply, the Burmese president said that "I am happy to note that this relationship has blossomed not only into one of friendship but also beneficial cooperation."

Pointing out that South Korea's economy has proved resilient despite restrictive trade practices of the developed countries, U San Yu said, "I cannot therefore let this occasion pass without congratulating the Korean people for their hard work and industry."

The Burmese president went on to say that "in order to remove the threat of war and to maintain world peace," nations must achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international supervision.

"If and when problems do arise, they should be settled peacefully thereby maintaining regional peace and contributing to world peace," he said.

On the morning of Tuesday, the two presidents had summit talks and agreed to increase reciprocal ties in the economic, cultural and other fields.

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CSO: 4100/229

TEAR GAS DISRUPTS SOCCER MATCH WITH EGYPT

SK110344 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 87 p 12

[Text] An international soccer match which was in progress at the Masan Stadium was frustrated by tear gas about 30 minutes after the game started.

The tear gas was fired by police troops outside the stadium against some 1,000 collegians who were demonstrating near the south gate of the sports facility.

The gas began to invade the soccer field at about 7 p.m. when Korea A team and Egypt's national team were in a hectic contest to advance to the semi-finals of the 16th President Cup International Football Tournament, which kicked off Monday.

The students were protesting the alleged police shielding of the torturers of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University junior, joining a nationwide opposition forces rally to denounce the government.

Upon smelling the gas on the grounds, both the Korean and Egyptian booters, strong favorites to win the President's Cup, stopped moving and covered their noses with their T-shirts.

The referee declared a recess and the players left the grounds immediately.

As the gas continued to affect the spectators, the enthusiastic soccer fans of this southern port city numbering about 30,000 left the stadium one after another. No serious confusion was reported.

But, some excited fans rushed to the organizers of the game to demand repayments for their tickets, and some of them smashed the prizes for spectators, including TV sets and refrigerators, eyewitnesses said.

Scores of policemen entered the stadium to maintain order.

Meanwhile, the tournament organizers later announced that the suspended game between Korea A and Egypt will resume at 11 a.m. at the same site and citizens will be admitted free of charge.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICAL FACILITY CONTRACT WITH BURMA--Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--South Korea's Hyundai Corp. concluded a six-million-dollar contract with Burma's electric power Corp. to supply transformer substations, a company spokesman said Monday. Under the contract, Hyundai will construct 13 substations in the suburbs of Rangoon, Burma's capital city, as part of the country's first electric power development plan. The substations will be used to supply electric power to the capital city, according to the spokesman. It is the first time for a Korean company to receive an order from Burma to construct electric facilities. Hyundai expect its contract to serve as a foothold for Korea to expand its participation in Burma's power resources development plan and to strengthen economic cooperation with the country's private sector. Meanwhile, the Korean corp. is also scheduled to conclude a contract with Burma's agricultural food and produce trading corp. to supply three transformer facilities to be used in rice-pounding factories before the end of this month, the spokesman added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 2348 GMT 7 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/229

NODONG SINMUN ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

SK090720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 8 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June editorial: "We Ardently Welcome the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation"]

[Text] According to a decision of the eighth summit talks of nonaligned countries, an extraordinary ministerial conference of Nonaligned Countries on South-South Cooperation will open in Pyongyang today. The conference, which is being held amid the great expectations and attention of the world's progressive people, including the peoples of the nonaligned countries and international social circles, is of great significance in enhancing the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement, in enhancing its role, and in expanding and developing economic cooperation and exchanges among its member countries.

The Korean people are very pleased to host an extraordinary ministerial conference of nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation, which is being held for the first time in the history of the Nonaligned Movement, in our country, and ardently welcome the delegations and representatives from all the countries and international organizations who are attending the conference.

The extraordinary ministerial conference of nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation is being called into session when the urgent demand for further strengthening and developing South-South cooperation--an acute problem raised for the Nonaligned Movement--is being voiced.

The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive one which emerged in the historical arena by reflecting the demand of the times for opposing enslavement, domination, and inequality and for building a new independent and prosperous society with the strength of the peoples of newly emerging countries. South-South cooperation embodies the lofty ideology of the Nonaligned Movement. Also, it is part of the struggle for national dignity and sovereignty, economic emancipation, and social progress.

The Nonaligned Movement set forth South-South cooperation as a joint strategy of the nonaligned and developing countries, has made great efforts to realize it, and in this course has attained not a few achievements. Thanks to the deep attention and sincere joint efforts of the member countries of the

Nonaligned Movement, strategical and policy guidelines toward South-South cooperation have been mapped out, and action programs for economic cooperation, which embody the principle of collective self-reliance, have been adopted. To date ways for cooperation and exchanges in a series of concrete fields have been ascertained and plans for mutual, semiregional, and regional-scope cooperation in some fields have been pushed ahead.

However, strategies toward South-South cooperation and action programs for economic cooperation, which have been worked out by the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, have not been executed at a due level. The present status of South-South cooperation will be comprehensively reviewed and strategies and ways for facilitating the implementation of action programs for economic cooperation among the nonaligned and developing countries and for expanding cooperation will be widely discussed at the conference.

The peoples of the nonaligned countries cherish eager aspirations for building a new independent and prosperous society and hope that the nonaligned countries will closely cooperate with and support each other to realize them.

This extraordinary conference will be a significant meeting to mutually share successes and experiences attained by the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement on the principle of collective self-reliance and to discuss ways for further enhancing South-South cooperation. Also, the conference will serve as a significant occasion in the struggle to demolish the present unequal international economic order and establish a new international economic order. The extraordinary ministerial conference of nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation will be precisely a significant meeting in realizing the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the member countries and, furthermore, a historic meeting which will contribute to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only when they expand and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance can the nonaligned and developing countries successfully construct self-reliant national economies and, at the same time, open a favorable phase in establishing a new international economic order which will replace the current international economic system.

Expanding and developing South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance among the nonaligned and developing countries is a joint strategy toward achieving economic self-reliance and consolidating political independence and is one of the key elements in establishing a new international economic order. An effective way for the nonaligned countries to tide over economic difficulties at an early date and build a self-reliant national economy is found in realizing South-South cooperation.

The serious crises facing the world economy and the unstable development of international economic relations adversely affect the economies of the nonaligned countries, and South-South cooperation in particular.

The imperialists are seeking only their own interests, trying to find a way out of economic crises by sacrificing the developing countries. As a result, the growth of production and the free development of trade in the developing countries face big obstacles; furthermore, the living status of their peoples is becoming more difficult. The developing countries have been checked from exporting their products by the imperialists; policy of trade protection, including measures to restrict imports, and have been reduced to sacrificial victims through exchange disparities. Also, the developing countries are suffering serious debt crises due to the exploitative banking and monetary policy of the imperialists. Thus, the rich-and-poor gap between the developed countries and the developing countries is widening with each passing day, and the survival of hundreds of millions of people is being faced by a threat.

The imperialists do not and cannot present anything to the developing countries so that they can extricate themselves from their difficult economic circumstances. They are trying not to submissively concede their monopoly position in international relations, but are more hellbent on it. Reality gives the nonaligned and developing countries a lesson that only when they enhance economic strength on the principle of collective self-reliance can they reduce dependence in their relations with the developed countries, increase their negotiating and competitive power, and expedite the establishment of a new international economic order.

It is important to take effective measures toward newly prompting South-South cooperation and actively conduct exchanges and cooperation. In recent years the nonaligned movement and the Group of 77 have put forward affirmative initiatives and proposals in many fields of South-South cooperation, including trade, raw materials, banking, monetary work, and scientific and technological research and information. This is an expression of the sincere efforts of the nonaligned and developing countries to realize cooperation first in urgent and possible fields.

South-South cooperation is a new form of economic relations. It is necessary to encourage bartering and joint ventures among the nonaligned and developing countries, mutually offer interest-free or low-interest loans in the banking field, render blueprints or technological documents at cheap prices in the field of technological cooperation, demand no high remunerations in exchanging technical personnel, and actively study and develop other new forms of economic relations.

Also, realistic demands for enhancing cooperation in the field of food, agriculture, and public health are being raised. The nonaligned and developing countries possess enormous human resources, immense natural resources, and not a few experiences attained in the course of creating a new life. If these countries believe in their own strength and resourcefulness and give full play to the spirit of unity and cooperation, great successes will be achieved in the field of South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation does not replace North-South cooperation, but actively encourages it. The nonaligned and developing countries should pay primary

attention to South-South cooperation, and this cooperation should involve such cooperation as mutually helping each other on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in domestic affairs, and reciprocity.

Unity and unanimity in action are a firm guarantee for successfully realizing South-South cooperation. The nonaligned countries should promote their prosperity and contribute to the common cause of mankind by giving full play to the spirit of unity and cooperation.

When it is separated from peaceful circumstances, the people's lofty cause of progress and prosperity cannot be realized. The nonaligned countries should make active efforts to establish nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world and to defend peace and security.

The government of the Republic has made every possible sincere effort to develop South-South cooperation--which is a consistent policy of the Republic. Always paying deep attention to developing South-South cooperation, the government of the Republic has built a self-reliant national economy by fully mobilizing our own strength and inner resources under the banner of self-reliance and has actively developed economic cooperation and exchanges with the developing countries on the principle of perfect equality, reciprocity, and satisfaction of each other's needs.

The self-reliant national economy our people have built in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party is not only a mighty material guarantee for accelerating socialist construction and ensuring the external dignity and political independence of the country, but is also a powerful asset for cooperation and exchanges with other countries. In the spirit of South-South cooperation, our country has expanded and developed material and technological cooperation and exchanges with the developing countries in the fields of agriculture, industry, public health, construction, and many other fields.

In the future, the DPRK Government and people will also make every possible effort to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the nonaligned countries and the world's peace-loving people in accordance with the ideology of independence, friendship, and peace, and will sincerely fulfill the duties assigned to them in the lofty work of South-South cooperation.

Convinced that all delegations and representatives participating in the conference will exert serious and sincere efforts to successfully hold the conference, we firmly believe that the extraordinary ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation will bear excellent results in conformity with the expectations and aspirations of the peoples of the nonaligned and developing countries and the progressive people of the world.

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CSO: 4110/179

DPRK ASSAILS SOUTH'S PLAN TO JOIN TORTURE CONVENTION

SK070236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Intolerable Mockery of Opinion at Home and Abroad"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are said to be considering becoming a member of the international convention against torture which will go into effect by June. A puppet Foreign Ministry official disclosed this on 4 June and said that his ministry is consulting with the Justice Ministry and other departments concerned with regard to this matter.

This is really ridiculous and brazen-faced. Those who have been branded firm as a murder-torture group for their attitude and conduct are babbling about joining the international convention against torture, especially when voices at home and abroad are fiercely cursing and denouncing them as the incident of Pak Chong-chol torture-murder barbarity and the cover-up of its truth has been revealed. Nothing can be more preposterous than this. This is an intolerable mockery of fair opinion at home and abroad highly valuing justice and human rights.

South Korea has been publicly acknowledged today as the worst place devoid of human rights and place of torture display in the world, and the South Korean fascist regime has become a synonym for a torture regime in the world.

The stern reality in South Korea is that numerous innocent people die bleeding from various types of bloodcurdling torture in some 2,600 murder-torture rooms of various sizes, while the brutal torture-murder barbarity is guaranteed and encouraged systematically by power and there are torture research institutes and torture instrument manufacturing plants.

It is not an accidental coincidence that the South Korea Joint Committee to Check the Fabrication of Procommunist Acts noted: We live in a world in which we have no idea when and where our sons and daughters and our wives and husbands will disappear and return to us as cold corpses.

Ian Martin, secretary general of the Amnesty International who recently visited South Korea, has also expressed deep concern in a press conference he

had in Seoul, saying that acts of torture and brutalities against those detained frequently take place in South Korea.

If the puppets had a fraction of honesty, they would have confessed the truth of their murder-torture politics to the world instead of being so bold as to say that they intend to join the convention against torture. The purpose of the puppets' attempt to join the convention against torture is to deceive the people of the world by trying to appear to be interested in protecting human rights. This is well revealed by their remarks that even if they join the convention, they will withhold implementing some of its clauses, such as the right to investigate the state engaging in torture and the acknowledgment of the jurisdiction over torture by the international judicial court. This means that they will have nominal membership of the convention and will continue torturing the people, leaving themselves exempt from international surveillance and control.

If the puppets really intended to prevent torture and had nothing to flinch from in this matter, why would they consider withholding such clauses? Because they are afraid of their barbarous torture being exposed to the world, they oppose the National Assembly's investigation of torture cases in South Korea by all means and behave in a similar manner internationally as well.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring provided in their Constitution and other laws for prohibiting torture, but they habitually engage in torture through special laws. While joining the international convention against torture, they are scheming to trample upon this convention and continue barbarous torture. They are the most shameless double-faced hypocrites in the world. The world's conscience will never tolerate their maneuvers.

It is a shame to mankind that in our times when the end of the 20th century is nearing, the place like South Korea, where human rights are ruthlessly trampled upon, where torture and swindling exist, and where such torture-murder devils as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring stay alive, exists on earth.

To defend man's dignity and independence and to prevent them from further mocking and defiling the people, such villains should be brought to justice to the trial of history and be sternly punished.

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CSO: 4110/179

DPRK DAILY ON 'DOUBLE-DEALING' TACTICS OF ROK OFFICIALS

SK080222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 7 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 June commentary: "Bloody, Violent Remarks of Fascist Hangmen"]

[Text] In a recent joint meeting of provincial governors and police directors, Ko Kon, the new puppet home minister, made cunning remarks that combined violence with appeasement. This rascal stated foxily that all policemen would protect human rights through scientific investigation and fair execution of laws. He also raved that resolute and stern measures should be taken against the act of destroying social order and security.

In a meeting of chiefs of province and city police bureaus, the director of the puppet police headquarters made the same remarks. This is a repressive order designed to drive the fascist police into more barbarous suppression of the people under the signboard of protection of human rights. The words protection of human rights babbled about by the puppets is nothing but a slogan at repression of the people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique raved as if it would improve the human rights issue while raving about the investigation into truth of the torture-murder incident of Pak Chong-chol, prevention of torture, and so forth. However, nothing has changed; rather, the murderous torture politics have become more malicious.

(Jean Martin), senior secretary of the Amnesty International who visited South Korea in May, said the puppet government did not show any reaction to the Amnesty International's measures of human rights and that he was unable to find any improvement in the issue of ensuring human rights.

The South Korean newspapers TONG-A ILBO and CHUNGANG ILBO exposed that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique recently arrested 16 male and female students including Ho Won-ki, former student of the Korea University, and put them to bestial tortures including water torture, electric torture, and sexual torture in the room of the anticommunist operation department in the puppet police headquarters.

Nevertheless, the puppets loudly rave about protection of human rights. How shameless they are! The South Korean fascist ruling system itself is a system

that violates human rights. The puppets are the murderers who cannot live even a single day without murderous torture politics.

The people's human rights can never be guaranteed under the system of murder and torture politics by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, just as a rose cannot bloom in a cesspool.

The puppets are frantically running amok to cruelly frustrate with guns and bayonets the people's anti-U.S. and antifascist advance, which is becoming more fierce each day, and to realize their ambition for long-term power. The violent and bloody remarks of the gangsters appointed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan to be head of repressive organizations are an undisguised threat and menace that they will mercilessly torture and slaughter South Korean people, youths, and students who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification by branding them procommunist elements, just as they did the patriotic student Pak Chong-chol.

However, the puppets will not be able to frustrate the will of the self-conscious South Korean people through any maneuvers of appeasement and suppression. That the South Korean people are tenaciously fighting each day, chanting the slogans, "Let us expel the Yankee imperialists!" "Let us overthrow the military dictatorship!" was prompted by the lesson that as long as there is colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, they cannot preserve even their lives, not to mention the development of democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring should look at the situation correctly and give up the foolish idea of maintaining its life through double-dealing tactics of bestial suppression and deceitful appeasement of the people. It should step down from power.

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CSO: 4110/179

SKNDF URGES 'ANTI-U.S., ANTIFASCIST' STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK060859 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korea to South Korea
1100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Statement issued by Director of the Propaganda Bureau of the Seoul Korean National Democratic Front on 31 May--read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the United States has been busily moving about while anxious about the situation in South Korea where confrontation between democracy and fascism has become acute.

High-ranking authorities in the White House and members of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, not to mention the U.S. Congress, are acting as if they are calling for democratization while expressing displeasure over the Chon Tu-hwan clique's important decision. What attracts our attention is that the United States is attempting to make our people understand the so-called true U.S. intention by applying open pressure instead of the quiet diplomacy implemented by the United States up to now to urge democratization.

The United States, the very ringleader of the wicked fascist colonial rule, pretends that it is a protector of democracy. This is indeed a mean political drama designed to prevent the increasing anti-U.S. sentiment on this land from exploding by deceiving the public.

Today the United States is faced with the mass resistance of our people in South Korea and its colonial ruling system is shaking uncontrollably. The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle has become a stream which cannot be checked in South Korea, a place for the anti-U.S. hurricane since the Kwangju uprising. In particular, with the exposure of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's intention to regain power under U.S. instigation and patronage, this struggle has been carried out more fiercely with an indication of explosion.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's 13 April step served as fuel for the flames of the surging anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the people from all walks of life. The United States, which manipulates the Chon Tu-hwan clique's extension of power in every way, is adhering to a trick if to show it hopes for democratization of South Korea, being afraid of the eruption of our people's anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship sentiments.

However, such a deceitful trick by the United States cannot convince anyone. The United States is the practical ruler of South Korea and the manipulator of the military dictatorship. The entire responsibility for the repressive and atrocious rule implemented in South Korea rests on the United States.

What the United States wants in South Korea today is not democratic development, but to maintain the invariable military dictatorial system and its boundless extension. It is a fact widely known to the world that the 13 April step that declares a new fascist offensive against democratic forces was worked out through manipulation by the United States.

Nevertheless, the United States has raved about democratization while expressing regret for this step. This is a trick to evade the crisis in its colonial rule, which is at an extreme point, by deceiving our people with false democracy. The United States has not become the protector of freedom and democracy, but invariably remains an incarnation of fascism and terrorism.

It is the true nature of the United States to actively support military dictators from behind while pretending that it rebukes them with open denunciations up front. In actuality, the fascist dictatorial system has been further strengthened within a sheltering belt, protected by the word of democratization loudly chanted by the United States and the military dictators, and is running wild, thus turning into a group of fascist murderers.

The democracy loudly chanted by the United States is a slogan of fascism. Concealed in this slogan are chains of cursed colonial repression and a murderous bayonet used for bloody suppression. The double-dealing tactics of the United States show only the most cunning and vicious nature as aggressor. The United States will not be able to hide its nature as an atrocious colonial ruler with mean political tricks, nor can it cool our masses' surging spirit for anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. It should not adhere to cunning political tricks, but immediately withdraw, taking its hands of colonial domination and interference from South Korea.

The masses from all walks of life should carefully watch every move of the U.S. aggressors by heightening their vigilance against the United States. The U.S. imperialists are neither protector nor friend of our masses. They are aggressors and our people's sworn enemy.

Proceeding from their original color as aggressor and burglar and from the ambition to permanently seize this land as their colony and a military base, the U.S. imperialists do not want the democratization of the South Korean society nor can they present democracy to us. There cannot be any compromise [tahyop] with the United States, the oppressor. There is only the struggle against it.

The masses from all walks of life should absolutely not be deceived by the sweet words of the United States, but should rise courageously in the struggle. The anti-U.S. road for independence is a truly patriotic way to

recover, to care for, and to defend what belongs to us. There lies on this very road independence, democracy, and reunification--our ardent aspirations.

In firm unity under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence patriotic masses from all walks of life and figures from all factions and all parties should resolutely oppose U.S. interference in our political affairs and more highly raise the flames of the struggle to expel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

31 May 1987, Seoul

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PYONGYANG DECRIES POLITICAL PROCESS, LEADERSHIP IN SOUTH

VNS Talk on Fraudulent Election

SK090359 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0900 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The date 8 June marks the 20th anniversary of the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy waged by our masses to oppose the 8 June fraudulent elections by the Pak Chong-hui clique through fascist suppression and fraudulence. In retrospect, the struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections was an expression of our masses' accumulated grudge and indignation over the Pak Chong-hui clique's misrule and tyranny. It was also a patriotic mass struggle which dealt serious blows to the colonial rule by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Twenty years ago, on 8 June 1967, the Pak Chong-hui clique perpetrated all sorts of fraudulent elections through bogus voting, voting by proxy, casting lumps of ballots, and changing ballot boxes in a horrible atmosphere of mobilizing more than 1 million armed police forces and issuing even an emergency security alert, thereby fabricating the result of the elections and deceiving our masses.

Such open fraudulent elections further fanned the complaint of the people and finally brought about strong indignation among youths, students, and the masses of all strata.

On 9 June, more than 600 students from Yonsei University in Seoul held a rally condemning the fraudulent elections and revealed all of the fraudulent methods employed by the Pak Chong-hui clique in the 8 June elections. In the rally, the students issued a letter of appeal calling for the people to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique and to defend their sovereignty and civil rights and staged a demonstration struggle shouting the slogan "The 8 June Elections Are Null and Void."

With this struggle by the students of Yonsei University as an occasion, the struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections was rapidly expanded into more than 30 districts throughout the country, including Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu.

Youths, students, and the masses of all strata who rose up in the struggle gallantly waged various forms of struggle, including rallies, condemnation meetings, issuance of statements, dissemination of leaflets, and street demonstrations, shouting the slogans, "The 8 June Fraudulent Elections Are Null and Void," "The 8 June Elections Should Be Conducted Again," "The Butcher of Democracy Should Be Punished," "The 19 April Student Uprising Is Wailing Now," and "Patriotic Compatriots, Let Us Turn Out in the Struggle to Win Democracy."

Extremely flustered at our masses' struggle, the Pak Chong-hui clique brutally suppressed the masses' struggle by mobilizing not only heavily armed military policemen but also aircrafts. However, it could not block the struggle of the masses of demonstrators.

The patriotic masses, including youths and students, in defiance of the brutal suppression by the Pak Chong-hui clique, vigorously struggled, shouting the slogans, "We Will Struggle to the End" and "Let Us Eradicate Corrupt Politics."

The struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections was expanded into a mass struggle in which the masses of all strata participated. The struggle was waged in the forms of demonstration, hunger strikes, sit-in struggle, and stone-hurling battles.

The struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections was indeed a mass resistance against fascism and for democracy in which more than 300,000 patriotic people, including youths and students, in 58 districts participated.

The struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections was a righteous event which not only fully demonstrated the indomitable spirit of our masses who called for new politics and a democratic society devoid of fascist dictatorship and injustice, but also dealt serious blows to the colonial and fascist rule by the United States and traitor Pak Chong-hui.

Twenty years have already passed since the struggle against the 8 June fraudulent elections, which has recorded a brilliant page on the history of our nation, was waged.

However, the desire for building a new independent and democratic society devoid of fascism and dictatorship that our masses had on that day 20 years ago has not been as yet realized and is left as today's task.

Today's reality is worse than at the time of the Pak Chong-hui regime. Our masses have been forced to endure the doom of colonialism and slavery, while their primary democratic and civil rights have been mercilessly trampled underfoot and obliterated, due to the 7-year fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring which illegally emerged before our people like a poisonous mushroom after submerging Kwangju into a sea of blood under the manipulation of the United States.

Nevertheless, running counter to the unanimous desire of the masses to achieve independence and democracy through a constitutional revision, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to prolong the term of office by announcing the 13 April decision. How can we idly sit and look at this?

The rabbles of the DJP have decided to nominate No Tae-u as the presidential candidate of the party in a bid to perpetrate an illegal presidential election by the so-called electoral colleges again. Thus, they are frantically attempting to prolong the military dictatorial rule under the pretext of protecting the current Constitution.

At the crucial moment of standing at the crossroads of constitutional revision or protecting the current Constitution and of democracy or fascist dictatorship, our masses, including youths and students, should vigorously wage the struggle not only to smash the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group to prolong power but also to realize a constitutional revision for democracy.

The might of determining the trend of the times rests with the broad masses of people.

No matter how frantically the U.S.-manipulated military fascist group may resort to fascist suppression, it cannot block our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy.

The patriotic masses of all strata, including youths and students, should wage a nationwide struggle throughout the country for a democratic constitution in response to the appeal of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution to our masses to participate in a rally slated for 10 June.

Speech Termed Insult to Patriotism

SK090454 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Absurd Remarks by Traitor"]

[Text] On 6 June, traitor Chon Tu-hwan had the puppet prime minister-designate read a so-called speech at a Memorial Day service in Seoul, a government-sponsored function. Uttering such words as national spirit and patriotic will in the speech, without thinking about their meaning, traitor Chon Tu-hwan described the so-called peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics next year as something patriotic designed to help South Korea take off toward the rank of the advanced countries. He also stressed the need for all people in the country to do their utmost to promote stability and unity.

The monologue uttered by the puppet traitor that day was meant to extol those who died worthless deaths and were victimized by traitors and to justify and beautify their traitorous and antinational maneuvers to make them appear to be patriotic behavior, thereby ultimately persuading the residents to obey the

puppet traitor. Such logic--nonsense which can be uttered only by a person who is so brazen-faced that he habitually switches black and white and describes evil as good--is an intolerable insult to patriotism and a mockery to the South Korean people.

The fact that the puppet traitor utters such words as patriotism and nation is in itself preposterous. Everything that is being committed by the puppets, including the holding of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors in high esteem as if they were heavenly beings and the offering of everything in South Korea to the masters; the traitor's pursuit of confrontation, war, and the perpetuation of division; and the traitor's running amok in its scheme to prolong its dictatorial rule running against the will of the South Korean people to democratization, has been a result of the puppets' traitorous and antinational schemes which have nothing to do with patriotic motives.

That day, the puppet traitor played a game of paying homage to such traitors as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui--traitors whose notoriety will be remembered for thousands of years--of laying wreaths, and of burning incense at their graves, a game which has exposed his nature as another Syngman Rhee and another Pak Chong-hui--a traitor who is committed to traitorous acts as if they are his career.

The puppets' reference to patriotism is the carbon copy of the brazen-faced acts of the Yi Wan-yong and Song Pyong-chun group in the past which, while selling the entire country to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in search of their personal gains, claimed that they had done it out of consideration for the country. The so-called peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics that the puppet traitor has again come out to advertise have nothing to do with the interests of the people or the country, but instead has something to do with the puppet traitor's schemes to achieve only its own faction's dirty political ambitions.

The attempt to hand over the office of the puppet president to No Tae-u, a military gangster modeled after the president, with the absolute majority of the people disenfranchised and their mouth gagged, is not peaceful change of government but a prolongation of the fascist military dictatorship by use of force and another round of political coup d'etat; doing this goes against the South Korean people's aspiration for democratization.

The goal behind the puppets' opposition to the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South and their insistence on unilaterally hosting the games lies in their schemes to create an international environment favorable to fabricating two Koreas by putting the Olympics to a fraudulent use, to bind the people to a fascist order by using this as an excuse, and to prolong the dictatorial rule. The puppet traitor's babbling shows that the puppets are a group of people who are risking everything to prolong their traitorous dictatorial rule and to perpetuate the national division. The patriotism referred to by the traitors is another name for treachery and nation-selling, nothing more.

On this day, the puppet traitor, while babbling about stability and unity, stressed the need to iron out differences of opinion and resolve strife, however trifle. This is nothing but an insult to the people who have risen up in the righteous struggle and ranting that preaches compromise and submission.

The issue of choosing between the prolongation of the fascist military dictatorship and democratization, the choice between peaceful reunification and the perpetuation of division and confrontation, and the choice between the suffering from colonization and subjugation and independence is never a trifle matter, but rather is a principal issue because it is directly linked to the fate of the country and people. It is also a touchstone for discriminating between patriotism and treachery and between justice and injustice. Such being the case, there could be no compromise or unity of any kind between these two.

Stability is inconceivable in the midst of a fascist whirlwind in which innocent students are being tortured and then murdered and in which even peaceful meetings and demonstrations staged to call for democratization and constitutional revision are being blocked with bayonets to help prolong the fascist military dictatorship.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring can never camouflage its traitorous and antinational nature, nor can it stop the march of the South Korean people who are advancing toward independence, democratization, and reunification no matter what crafty tricks it may employ. The only thing that will be left for the puppet traitor will be still greater curse and resistance from the people and a shameful downfall as was the case of traitors that came before it.

DPRK Assails Statement

SK100253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 8 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June commentary: "Those Fellows Who Dig Their Own Graves"]

[Text] In their 8 June joint statement, the puppet ministers of internal affairs and justice openly threatened the democratic forces.

In the joint statement, the fascist clique branded the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] as a group lacking discretion that seeks to shake the national foundation and to destroy social stability. While stating that the rally planned by organization for 10 June is an illegal rally that is expected to cause social disorder and disturb law and order due to arsons, destruction, and stone-throwing, it also said that it would sternly deal with this rally. This is another violent declaration by the fascist clique that it would illegalize the NCDC itself and suppress the rally, planned by this organization, through defiantly violent means.

The rally, which the NCDC plans to hold with the participation of people from all walks of life, is a peaceful rally to denounce the hangmen who tortured and murdered the patriotic student and to demand a constitutional revision

that favors a direct election system, a revision sought by the people. Nevertheless, the puppets unsheathed the swords in an effort to block this rally. This shows that even though the rascals are babbling about political development, while playing the games of undertaking a cabinet reshuffle, of reinvestigating the Pak Chong-chol incident, and of electing a presidential candidate, this is nothing but a deceptive drama and that they have only the ulterior motive of continuously stepping up their rule by guns and bayonets by extending the DJP's fascist dictatorship. The puppets are babbling as if blocking the rally of the opposition forces with the force of arms is a measure to be taken according to the wishes and will of the people of all walks of life to prevent social disorder and the destruction of law and order. This is sophism reversing black and white.

The will and wishes of the South Korean people is to revise the Constitution into one that favors a direct election system, to attain a democratic constitution, and to realize democratization in social and political lives. Do the fellows, who, turning their backs to the people's just demands, announced their important decision and who are trying to continuously adhere to an indirect election system in an effort to maintain and extend their military fascist rule, have the face to babble about the wishes of the people?

It is the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring itself that creates social disorder, destroys law and order, and sacrifices the people's lives in South Korea. The fascist clique can in no way distort the facts that because it does not accept the people's basic democratic demands, the people are continuously rising up in the struggle for their demands; and that because it, not being satisfied with mobilizing armed police to fire tear gas canisters against the bare-fisted people who rise up in peaceful rallies and demonstrations, is frantically engaged in suppression by mobilizing even the puppet armed forces, tanks, and armored carriers, popular struggles are being explosively heightened.

If the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique had not tortured and murdered patriotic student Pak Chong-chol and other people, the slogan "Overthrow the torture-murder regime!" would not have been chanted in the first place. It is the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring itself, which is attempting to indefinitely extend its fascist regime, while subjecting South Korea to an unprecedented fascist rule and playing the game of electing a presidential candidate following its release of an important decision, that has made the people rise up in the struggle for democracy.

The puppets are babbling about establishing the fundamental principles of the state. It is all the more preposterous. South Korea is a U.S. colony and a state does not exist there. Just as they themselves recognize, South Korea lacks legitimacy and is nothing but a pro-U.S. group of pro-U.S. military hooligans. Talking about establishing the principles of the state is a shameless statement that a handful of fascist hooligans is making to justify their brutal rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is further fascistizing the South Korean society. This is a desperate effort to those who are at their deathbed. The South Korean puppets are frightened at a popular antidictatorial resistance struggle of the opposition forces and people of all walks of life scheduled on the very day when they will hold a DJP congress to play the game of confirming their presidential candidate in an effort to extend their military fascist dictatorship. The rascals are making frantical efforts to block the planned rally and to escape from a crisis by wielding guns and bayonets, their stereotyped trick. However, this will result in digging their own graves. From their own live experience, the South Korean people realize that when they drive the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring out of office and drive the U.S. imperialists--who protect it--out of South Korea, democracy can be realized in society. The South Korean people will not give in to any of the puppets' blackmails or threats and will respond to this by further raising the banner of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

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NO TAE-U'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY DECRIED

VNS Scores Nomination

SK050410 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss on the decision to nominate No Tae-u as the DJP's presidential candidate. On the evening of 2 June, the DJP held a joint meeting of members of its Central Executive Council and speaker and vice speaker of the National Assembly at Chongwadae and decided to nominate No Tae-u as its next presidential candidate. Following this, on the afternoon of 3 June, the DJP convened a meeting of its Central Executive Council. At the meeting, the DJP officially nominated No Tae-u as the party's presidential candidate and registered him with the party's presidential Election Management Committee.

The DJP's decision to nominate No Tae-u as its presidential candidate this time not only has openly laid bare the party's ambition to prolong its political power, but is also another political coup d'etat which runs counter to public opinion.

In connection with the DJP's decision to nominate No Tae-u as its presidential candidate, the people are now raising voices of ridicule, derision, and condemnation, while defining it as a plot to prolong the DJP's hereditary regime, a scheme for a long-term office by changing the name of Chon Tu-hwan to No Tu-hwan. This is by no means incidental.

Let us first talk about what type of person No Tae-u, who has been nominated as the DJP's presidential candidate, is. He was born in Sinyong-dong, Kongsan-myon, Talsong County, North Kyongsang Province as a son of No Pyong-su, who was a vicious clerk of the administrative office of a local township under the past Japanese colonial ruling system. After national liberation [in 1945], No Tae-u graduated from the military police school at the age of 18. After that, he also graduated from the military academy and the intelligence school of the South Korean Army. After that, he was picked up as an intelligence agent of the United States. While serving as an intelligence agent of the United States, No Tae-u took the initiative in

brutally slaughtering numerous democratic and patriotic people. Thus, No Tae-u was a pro-U.S. stooge.

He also actively participated in suppressing the 19 April student uprising [in 1960] and in the 16 May military coup d'etat [in 1961] and demonstrated his murderous temper. He is also a murderer who, together with Chon Tu-hwan, perpetrated the 12 December coup d'etat for military purge [in 1979] and the 17 May military outrage [in 1980] and played the role as a member of the shock brigade in suppressing and obliterating the democratic and patriotic forces, including Kwangju citizens.

He is also a national traitor who, as the representative of the DJP, has brutally suppressed the patriotic masses of all strata--who have risen up in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, branding them as procommunist and leftist-leaning elements--and who has sought only permanent division of the country and a war of northward invasion.

The DJP's nomination of No Tae-u as its presidential candidate this time is indeed an intolerable antinational act of revealing the wicked attempt to prolong the blood-stained dictatorial regime of the DJP.

What we cannot overlook in particular is the fact that recommending No Tae-u as presidential candidate at the Chongwadae meeting Chon Tu-hwan praised him and clamored that nominating him as the DJP's presidential candidate was a reflection of the will of the people. This is indeed an intolerable challenge and insult to our masses who are calling for the dictatorial regime to step down from power and who are demanding a constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system.

Our people have never nominated such a pro-U.S. fascist element as No Tae-u as a presidential candidate nor can they nominate him as a presidential candidate.

Our people have not recognized the indirect presidential election system under the current Constitution. They have not recognized the president elected from this indirect presidential election system as president. This is why the people of all strata, including youths, students, workers, religious personages, professors, and the men of culture, and the opposition forces are now resolutely opposing Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April decision to protect the current Constitution and are vigorously struggling against dictatorship and for a constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system.

Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan distorted all facts, disregarding these aspiration and demands of our people. This is a revelation of his real intention to continue the dictatorial power and to realize the sinister ambition of holding office again.

It is precisely the United States which manipulated behind the scenes the nomination of No Tae-u as the next presidential candidate. The United States is the ringleader who, while clamorously talking about democratization in

South Korea has tried to divide and break up the opposition party through a compromise between the ruling and opposition camps in the front and who has attempted to prolong the dictatorial regime by changing constitutional revision to the protection of the current Constitution behind the scenes.

Reviewing this, we can say that the DJP's decision to nominate No Tae-u as its presidential candidate this time is another political coup d'etat designed to prolong the dictatorial power of the group of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u according to a scenario of the United States.

Our people will more vigorously struggle for a constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system and for democracy.

Commentary on Nomination

SK060139 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "The Farce of Prolonging the Dictatorial System, Running Counter to the People's Will"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 June, the DJP, the fascist ruling party in South Korea, held a meeting of the party Central Executive Committee and decided to nominate No Tae-u, a notorious fascist maniac, as puppet presidential candidate for the next term. Prior to this, on the evening of 2 June, members of the DJP Central Executive Committee and the National Assembly speakers' group held a joint meeting at Chongwadae. At this meeting, traitor Chon Tu-hwan recommended No Tae-u as presidential candidate for the next term.

It is said that the rabble of the DJP will hold the party congress on 10 June and will officially select No Tae-u as presidential candidate for the next term. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has brazenly embarked on the road of realizing his rabble's reusurpation of power by putting into practice his political schedule in accordance with the 13 April decision.

The candidate nominated by the ruling party is destined to automatically wear the cap of president under the present system of indirectly electing the puppet president, under which the absolute majority of voters are actually excluded from the election and under which those concerned concoct the result of the election at their own will by gathering only those elements who subserviently follow fascist forces. Because of this, the broad strata of the people in South Korea from all walks of life and democratic forces have raised their voices, demanding the withdrawal of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's important decision and the revision of the Constitution in favor of the system of direct presidential elections. The Reunification Democratic Party, the first opposition party, has declared that it will boycott the presidential election if the present election system is not revised. Nevertheless, by gathering his rabble, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has staged the farce of nominating a presidential candidate, raving that he has done so by extensively canvassing the opinions of people from all walks of life. This is very brazen, outrageous, and absurd.

The rascals' decision is a very self-righteous act of ignoring the absolute majority of the South Korean people and of squarely challenging their demand. This decision reflects the nature of hooligans who do not hesitate to commit any brazen act to fulfill their wild desire for power. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's description of No Tae-u as a gifted person while recommending him as puppet presidential candidate can be compared to a jackal's act of praising its twin brother.

In light of his personal history and physical constitution, No Tae-u is a military hooligan just like Chon Tu-hwan. Just as traitor Chon Tu-hwan did, he graduated from the puppet Military Academy as 11th term graduate. He is no different than Chon Tu-hwan in light of his frantically running amok to eliminate patriotic and democratic forces while serving as an intelligence agent for the U.S. CIA and in light of his demonstrating a murderous spirit by dashing to the battleground of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against Vietnam by leading mercenary soldiers.

At the time of the military coup on 12 December 1979, No Tae-u, having formed the ties of blood brotherhood with Chon Tu-hwan, implemented his wicked plot to usurp power by mobilizing the major contingents of the 9th Infantry Division of the puppet army in accordance with a directive from the U.S. imperialists. In particular, No Tae-u is a diabolical butcher against the people, who personally took command of the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju. As commander of the puppet Metropolitan Security Command, he hatched an intrigue with Chon Tu-hwan to implement the U.S. imperialists' murderous directive. In addition, he indiscreetly drove rascals from the puppet special task force into murderous tactical operations against the Kwangju citizens by having them drink hallucinogen-laced wine.

Since traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power, No Tae-u has taken the initiative in perpetrating all sorts of treacherous and treasonous acts in the positions of commander of the Defense Security Command of the puppet army, minister of sports, minister of home affairs of the puppet clique, and chairman of the Summer Olympics in Seoul.

In particular, since he was appointed as chairman of the DJP, No Tae-u has fully demonstrated his temper as fascist hangman and political gangster in waging the offensive against the movement of youths, students, and people of all strata for independence and democracy and in suppressing, dividing, and alienating the opposition forces.

No Tae-u is nothing but a new Chon Tu-hwan. In other words, No Tae-u is synonymous with Chon Tu-hwan, and Chon Tu-hwan is synonymous with No Tae-u.

Therefore, even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan hands the seat of president over to No Tae-u, nothing will be changed in South Korea, and the present military fascist dictatorial system will continue intact.

For the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u group to talk about development of democracy while covering its maneuvers to prolong the dictatorship with the veil of

peaceful transfer of government is an intolerable insult to the South Korean people.

The ringleader who has manipulated behind the scenes in handing the seat of the puppet president over to such a fascist and dictatorial fanatic as No Tae-u is precisely the United States.

The U.S. imperialists, who have resorted to the policy of military and fascist rule in a bid to continuously hold on to South Korea as a colony and military base, let traitor Chon Tu-hwan produce today's deceptive drama of transferring power by letting him announce the 13 April decision.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the group of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u is trying to cover with a veil of legality an illegal and fascist regime which has no legitimacy. However, this will not fool anyone.

A brigandish regime that runs counter to public opinion is an illegal regime, and no one recognizes such a regime. The newly organized National Coalition for Democratic Constitution has appealed to the people to wage a nationwide demonstration throughout the country on 10 June when No Tae-u is officially nominated as the DJP's presidential candidate.

The puppets' maneuvers for prolonging dictatorial power will bring about only stronger resistance by the South Korean people and the democratic forces.

If the group of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u continues the plot to prolong dictatorial rule, it will be unable to escape the same fate as previous dictators.

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VNS URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST 13 APRIL DECISION

SK051219 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Editorial department special article: "Let Us Rise in a Pan-National Struggle Against the 13 April Decision"]

[Text] In the wake of the 13 April measure, the political situation in South Korea has entered an urgent and important phase--a phase in which all the masses should make a decision of national magnitude to resolutely oppose the decision by the DJP military dictatorial group led by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u to defend the current constitution and plot to appoint a successor to presidential power, and achieve a democratic constitution through struggle.

Today we stand in the midst of history in which the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial call for democratization is vastly expanding thanks to the devoted and uninterrupted struggle staged by the convinced patriotic masses in all sectors and in various parts of the country, while the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, wary of a crisis looming on the horizon, has openly begun to run amok in a frenzied suppression after throwing away its hypocritical mask.

The flames of mass movement are fiercely burning across the country. The advance of the patriotic masses toward the anti-U.S. cause of turning society into one governed by independence and toward the antifascist cause of democratizing society has rapidly surged ahead and has become mass-oriented in the wake of the announcement of the 13 April important decision and the 7th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. The advance of the masses has assumed a more explosive appearance following the exposition of the police cover-up in the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, which had been fabricated and buried unexposed by the fascist murderers' group.

Running parallel to the antigovernment struggles of the masses of all walks of life, including the movement to attain a democratic constitution which is gathering momentum like a brush fire, is the struggle of professors who joined forces with students to demand the true picture of what happened during the Kwangju uprising, to punish those responsible for massacring the masses in Kwangju, to make the United States publicly apologize for the Kwangju incident, and to call on the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship to step down from power and overthrow the regime that uses torture to govern. In addition,

conscientious journalists have joined in the struggle against the 13 April measure and the government guideline for the newspaper on which and what not to report in a bid to extricate themselves from the yoke of the government-sponsored press.

On 27 May, such off-stage democratic organizations as the Reunification Democratic Party and the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, and figures from religious, academic, judicial, and journalistic organizations formed the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, appealing for the overthrow of the current military dictatorship. Such a mass movement by the patriotic masses is a declaration of the public will to bring the military dictatorship to an end. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u regime which is faced with the largest crisis since it came into power, becoming extremely nervous about such an intransigent anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by the active members involved in the movement, has now laid bare its true color for all to see and has finally begun its last-hour spasms to survive.

The 13 April measure, which signaled the unilateral halt to debate on constitutional revision and the attempt by those who are in power to prolong its stay in power under the dictatorial constitution, is a sign of such last-hour spasms. Also, the hard-line crackdown being committed in the wake of the 13 April measure is nothing but a course of carrying out such last-hour spasms.

The regime is very determined to nip in the bud all manners of resistance and challenges to the 13 April decision by employing the strategy of annihilation at the beginning stage of battle and then, riding on its crest, subject all stripes of democratic and patriotic forces as a whole to large-scale suppression.

Demonstrating the state of such frenzied suppression are the indiscriminate suppression by force of students' peaceful demonstrations; nocturnal raids on and occupation of the offices of the opposition parties and public organizations; the illegal placing of off-stage politicians under house arrest and retaliatory detention of them; the routine confiscation and search of those who are involved in producing leaflets; the arbitrary cancellation of publishers licenses, and periodicals and ban on sales of printed material; street checks of passers-by and forceful taking of people to police stations against their will; acts of railing against patriotic students as pro-communist and leftist-leaning elements; measures of reducing job opportunities for workers on the black list; maltreatment of political prisoners and beating them in police jails; and political trials of those held in police stations through fabrications, torture, and murder by the investigating team.

Even at this very moment, people who condemn the tyrannical rule and oppose the prolonging of the military dictatorship are being herded into prisons in succession.

While clinging to violent rule and hardline suppression, the current regime which lacks broad based public support, is now desperately dependent on an

appeasement operation of deceiving popular masses through machinations and fabrication of public opinion as well.

In order to render safe Chon Tu-hwan's stay in power until the expiration of his office and carry out its plot of power transfer by way of changing personalities within the DJP in a way that suits their plans, the fascist military group has effected a large-scale cabinet reshuffle. In addition, the fascist military group, while advertising that it will make efforts to open debate on constitutional revision based on agreement after the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, is now scheming to water down the heated movement toward democratization which has gathered momentum in the wake of the 13 April measure and keep the ever expanding public rebellion from developing to the point of demanding the resignation of the regime by touting such ear-pleasing measures as putting the autonomous system into practice, releasing some of those imprisoned, and revitalizing the press.

It is nothing but a political gesture, running parallel to the Chon Tu-hwan group's conciliatory measure, that the United States is now noisily making sly remarks as if it were not happy with the 13 April measure, while having U.S. Ambassador Lilley meet with President Kim Yong-sam and other embassy staff pay visits to Kim Tae-chung under house arrest or having the U.S. State Department issue a statement calling on South Korea to go further toward democratization.

In the wake of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group's so-called 13 April decision, the confrontation between fascism and democracy is now rushing toward its culmination and the military dictatorial regime is now trembling with terror, as it is trapped in a whirlwind of resistance.

The vast public opinion at home and abroad portray the political situation in South Korea as having reached a breaking point. Under such circumstances, what should our popular masses do to overcome such a dark, melancholic situation?

Today, our popular masses are at the grave crossroads of deciding whether to achieve a democratic constitution after burying the current dictatorial one through struggle or being forced once again to suffer the fate of slavery under the tyrannical rule of the fascist dictatorship.

Today's reality demands that all the popular masses make a resolute decision to wage a pan-national struggle to crush the murderous, traitorous Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group's schemes to remain in power.

Since the attempt by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to prolong their stay in power and the political timetable for this purpose have become apparent, we have nothing left to constrain our acts of will from now on. Our struggle stands at a more important crossroads of choice than at any previous time. Whether to reach the apex of victory through substantial march or to be pushed down an abyss of failure and frustration once again and therefore have no choice but to start all over again depends entirely on our resolute determination to put it into practice.

Our masses must overthrow the fascist dictatorship and win victory at any cost. What is more important is to select a correct struggle strategy. In other words, our masses must develop the struggle to liquidate the pro-U.S. military dictatorial regime and to achieve a democratic construction into a nationwide struggle.

The only way to obliterate the dictatorial constitution and achieve a democratic constitution is to struggle on a pan-national scale. A pan-national struggle is the best way to put an end to today's misfortune and suffering and to win victory.

Opposing the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and its maneuvers for long-term office and, thus, achieving the democratization of the society is not a problem related to the desire of specific personages. It is not a problem related to the interests of specific classes or social segments. However, it is a struggle related to the destiny of the country and the nation.

In the past, we long continued the arduous struggle to throw off the yoke of fascism and subjugation. However, we have had bitter experiences of failing to decisively lead to victory the struggle against foreign forces and dictatorial regimes because we have failed to wage a nationwide struggle in which all of the masses participate.

However, we should find a lesson from these bitter experiences. The experiences in the South Korean people's mass movement have shown that if all of the masses firmly unite and unanimously and vigorously struggle, they can overthrow any brutal dictatorial regime.

We witnessed how the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was collapsed by the 19 April student uprising. We witnessed how the fascist dictator Pak Chong-hui, who surpassed Hitler, fell, spitting blood, when the masses in Pusan and Masan rose up. We also clearly witnessed how the United States, which claimed to be the most powerful country in the world, unmasked itself when the masses of Kwangju waged the heroic uprising.

We should oppose the colonial and fascist rule of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group. We should support and encourage the struggle and activities of all personages, political parties, and public organizations which urgently desire independence, democracy, and reunification. At the same time, we should firmly unite with them and should constantly wage the struggle against the protection of the current constitution and for democracy and civil rights.

We stress once again that we have deeply realized from our experiences that individual and separated social movements can play only a limited role in achieving the cause of democratization and national reunification.

The struggle to frustrate the fascist and treacherous group's plot to hold power again and to achieve democracy is a difficult struggle. However, the

nationwide strength of the masses is stronger and mightier than the bayonet. We should further expand the ranks of our struggle and further increase their strength.

To win victory in the struggle against the 13 April decision, it is important first of all for the broad patriotic and democratic forces to firmly unite. In other words, 10 million workers and farmers should firmly unite with each other. The humbler classes in urban areas should firmly unite. Youths and students should also firmly unite. All patriotic and democratic forces in the society, including professors, journalists, law circles, religious circles, and political circles, should firmly unite.

If the democratic and patriotic forces throughout the country firmly unite as one mind and one will and wage a strong joint struggle, there is nothing to be afraid of.

We clearly witnessed that when all citizens of Kwangju, including old men, teenagers, workers, and office workers, firmly united as one and rose up in the struggle against the military fascist group they displayed enormous strength. Along with this, we should constantly develop the powerful joint struggle of actively supporting and encouraging various forms of mass movements, small and large.

When the Kwangju uprising took place, if united and joint struggles had been waged simultaneously throughout the country, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Inchon, the maneuvers of the murderous group of Chon Tu-hwan to seize power could have been checked and frustrated.

We should form and expand a pan-national united front and concentrate the strength of the masses of people on the anti-U.S. and antifascist front for democracy.

The grudge of the masses against the United States and the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is surging to the sky, and their voices crying to overthrow the fascist regime are further increasing.

We should rally the patriotic masses at home and abroad around the united front against the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and, thus, struggle against the brutal dictatorial force with a pan-national force.

We should overthrow the dictatorial regime of the DJP with a pan-national struggle. At the same time, we should expedite the victory of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy by triggering second and third Kwangju incidents. This is the only way for the survival of the masses and the nation.

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DPRK DAILY ON S&T ROLE IN ECONOMY

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[NODONG SINMUN 5 June editorial: "Let Us Further Enhance the Role of Scientists and Technicians"]

[Text] Today, with great hope, our people are vigorously struggling to win the complete victory of socialism. In the magnificent struggle to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan, which is an important milestone on the path of this historic march, scientists and technicians are entrusted with a very important mission.

In his historic speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: In fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan, it is most important to develop science and technology and intensify the technological innovation movement to vigorously accelerate the technological improvement of the people's economy.

To build a chuche-oriented economy with highly modernized domains and perfect infrastructures, to free working people from hardships of labor by industrializing agriculture and drastically enhancing the overall level of the technology and equipment of the people's economy, and to properly solve the people's food, clothing, and housing problems at a high level, science and technology must be developed rapidly.

This is the era of science and technology. Today, science and technology develop very rapidly and play a decisive role in economic development. In the development of science and technology--the product of man's creative wisdom--there is no limit. Science and technology offer endless possibilities for man's domination of nature. Precisely, scientists and technicians are those who turn these possibilities into reality.

The glorious party center, by attaching great importance to the role of scientists and technicians in the economic development of the country, has sent scientists and technicians to many sectors of the people's economy and made them solve the problems arising from reality scientifically and technologically.

With the party's intent implanted in their hearts, in recent years, our scientists and technicians have solved numerous scientific and technological problems in the construction of the Sohae Lockgate and the Sunchon Vinalon

Complex and in many other areas. In doing so, they have accumulated profound experiences.

By placing great emphasis on developing science and technology, we must properly solve various scientific and technological problems in socialist construction and make the scientific and technological level of our country reach the world level at an early date.

Enhancing the scientific and technological level of our country a step higher in the shortest period is our party's firm determination. To this end, it is most important that scientists and technicians, by realizing that they are the masters of the revolution, aggressively and vigorously struggle under the banner of the technological revolution to achieve the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and to occupy the high peak of science and technology according to the demand of the chucheization of the entire society.

First of all, according to the demand of the chucheization of the people's economy, technology must be ceaselessly improved to develop and utilize domestic materials, fuel, and energy resources. In solving the technological problems to solve material, fuel, and energy problems, it is important to broadly develop domestic resources.

With a firm chuche-oriented stand, scientists and technicians must, in particular, place great emphasis on developing science and technology to develop and utilize the coal resources of our country. In addition, they must develop modern methods and means to develop new mines and improve the geological survey work and develop mining and dressing technology suitable to the situation of our country.

At present, one of the important missions of the scientists and technicians is to realize the overall technological improvement of the people's economy. By modernizing the old and outdated facilities in all sectors of the people's economy, the mechanization, automation, robotization, and computerization of production processes must be achieved.

During the new long-range plan, scientists and technicians must place great emphasis on developing the machine, microelectronics, and robotic industries. By so doing, they must vigorously conduct research activities to enhance the production capacities in these areas in a short period and to produce and supply various modern machines, facilities, and electronic and automation elements and devices needed for the technological improvement of the people's economy.

Developing electronics and automation engineering rapidly is an urgent task to effect a new turn in technological development today. Scientists and technicians must intensify research work on integrated circuitry which is the basic nucleus of electronics engineering and make it possible to mass produce integrated circuits in various sizes.

In addition, scientists and technicians must prospectively solve scientific and technological problems to develop the metallurgical, chemical, and other

industries with domestic resources and to make the technological production process, production methods, and management activities reach a new scientific stage.

The present reality in which science and technology develop rapidly urgently calls for developing the primary sciences. Without the development of the primary sciences, it is impossible to properly solve the scientific and technological problems arising in many sectors of the people's economy. By developing mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, and other primary sciences, scientists and technicians must make them properly contribute to developing the science and technology of the country.

In developing the primary sciences, the role of the scientists and technicians assigned to universities is very important. The universities must give students profound knowledge on recent successes in the primary sciences and must decisively enhance the qualities of the specialists in these areas. In addition, the universities must link the indoctrination of faculties closely with scientific research work. By so doing, they must give students living knowledge that can be used in the revolution and construction.

Prospectively conducting research work to develop new scientific fields and to broadly introduce the successes of modern science and technology into the people's economy is a prerequisite for developing the economy of the country and its science and technology. Scientists and technicians must conduct extensive research work in cytogenetic engineering, genetic engineering, ultrahigh pressure physics, and ultralow temperature physics; in nuclear, solar, and other new energy resources; and in basers and plasma. By so doing, they must continue to place emphasis on utilizing them in the people's economy.

Scientists and technicians must enhance their responsibility and role in their scientific and technological work. This is an honorable task to return the great trust and expectation of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Scientists and technicians must struggle by realizing the significance of the revolutionary mission entrusted by the party, and must thoroughly meet the demand of the party in their scientific research work.

To enhance their responsibility and role, scientists and technicians must drastically enhance the level of their scientific and technological knowledge. By establishing a spirit of revolutionary study, scientists and technicians must further consolidate and deepen their scientific and technological knowledge. By so doing, they must become able scientists and technicians who can accomplish any task in scientific research and fulfill their revolutionary mission.

In addition, in the seething reality, they must broaden their knowledge and, through the creative cooperation with production workers, put the valuable results of research work and suggestions into practice.

In strengthening the creative cooperation between the scientists and technicians and the production workers, one of the important ways is to vigorously conduct the activities of the scientist brigades and the scientist-technician brigades, as proposed by the party. The members of the 17 February Scientist Brigades and the members of the 17 February scientist-technician Brigades, in joint effort with production workers in socialist construction and at important production units of the people's economy, must solve the pending scientific and technological problems arising in reality and swiftly introduce their results into production.

The present reality, in which a new turn must be effected in scientific research, urges the party organizations to further strengthen the work with scientists and technicians. The party organizations, with the stand to assume responsibility for the scientific research work of the scientists and technicians, must render active party support and boost their confidence and courage. By so doing, they must be made to win success in their research work.

As long as we have the wise leadership of the great leader and our party and have the powerful economic foundation and powerful scientific and technological forces, we can occupy any scientific and technological fortress.

By deeply realizing their duties for the era and revolution, in the battle of the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan, scientists and technicians must further enhance their responsibility and role and glorify this meaningful year with shining successes in scientific research.

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